

DAILY REPORT

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UPPER, LOWER HOUSE ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Upper House Final Tally

OW080103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0051 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO -- Final tally of votes won by parties in upper house election in proportional representation sector of poll:

Parties	Number of Votes	Share (pc)	Share in 1983 (pc)
LDP	22,132,573	38.58	35.33
JSP	9,869,088	17.20	16.31
Komeito	7,438,501	12.97	15.72
DSP	3,940,325	6.87	8.36
JCP	5,430,838	9.47	8.95
NLC	1,367,291	2.38	2.66
USDP	--	--	--
(Shaminren)			
Niin Club	1,455,532	2.54	2.46
Salaryman Shinto	1,759,484	3.07	4.30
(Salaried Workers New Party)			
Zeikinto	1,803,051	3.14	--
(Tax Party)			
Fukushito	570,995	1.00	3.39
(Welfare Party)			
Sekai Joreikai	18,025	0.03	0.03
Minseito	41,274	0.07	--
(Voice of the People Party)			
Rojin Fukushito	247,559	0.43	--
(Old Peoples Welfare Party)			
Kyukokuto	17,827	0.03	--
(National Salvation Party)			
Kyoseiren	29,278	0.05	--
(League for Normalization of Education)			
Dai Nippon	14,010	0.02	--
Seiryusha			
Zenfukai	156,100	0.27	--
(Womens Association to Improve Society)			
MPD	109,607	0.19	0.33
(Movement for Peace and Democracy)			
Nihon Midorinoto	138,656	0.24	--
(Japan Green Party)			
Nenkinto	353,334	0.62	--
(Pension Party)			
Kankyoto	31,464	0.05	--
(Environment Party)			

Kyoikuto (Education Party)	103,375	0.18	0.17
Kyowato (Harmony Party)	16,048	0.03	--
Zatsuminto (Miscellaneous Peoples Party)	42,804	0.07	0.08
Shakaishugi Rodoshato (Socialist Workers Party)	146,243	0.25	--
Nihon Midorinorengo (Japan Green Federation)	60,488	0.11	--
Nihon Yonaoshito (Japan Social Reform Party)	68,972	0.12	0.07
Other minor parties	--	--	1.84
Total	57,362,742	100	100

Party Strength in Houses

OW071825 Tokyo KYODO in English 1507 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- The following is a table showing the strength of parties following the July 6 double election of both houses. (Figures in brackets indicate seats at dissolution for lower house, and those before election for upper house):

House of Representatives	Parties	House of Councillors
(Lower house)		(Upper house)
304 (250)	LDP	143 (132)
86 (111)	JSP	42 (42)
57 (59)	Komeito	25 (26)
27 (27)	JCP	16 (14)
26 (37)	DSP	12 (14)
6 (8)	NLC	2 (1)
4 (3)	USDP	1 (1)
-- --	(Shaminren)	
0 (0)	Niin Club	3 (3)
-- --	Salaryman	3 (2)
0 (0)	Zeikinto	2 (1)
2 (5)	Other minor parties	0 (0)
0 (11)	Independents	3 (5)
	Vacancies	0 (11)
512 (511)	total	252 (252)

(Note: after the twin election, the Liberal-Democratic Party recruited four newly elected independents in the lower house and two in the upper house. The Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, and the Japan Communist Party each won a pledge of support from an independent for their intra-Diet groups in both houses.)

LDP Factional Strength

OW071829 Tokyo KYODO in English 1505 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- Following is a table of new factional strength in the Liberal-Democratic Party in both houses of the Diet (parliament):

Lower house		Upper house
59	Nakasone	24
84 (86)	Tanaka	52
58 (59)	Suzuki	29
55 (56)	Fukuda	26
28	Komoto	6
16	Unaffiliated	4
<hr/> 300 (304) Total		<hr/> 141

(Notes: figures in brackets include four independents who joined the LDP after the election)

NAKASONE GIVES POST-ELECTION PRESS CONFERENCE

OW071107 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Press conference of LDP President and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the LDP headquarters in Tokyo; questioners not identified -- live]

[Text] [Question] Now we will begin this press conference jointly with the Hirakawa Club [club of reporters assigned to LDP]. Although tallying is still in progress in the House of Councillors election, the LDP has scored a sweeping victory for the first time in a long time, winning 304 seats in the House of Representatives. How do you assess this judgment of the people and what do you see as the cause of the victory technically speaking?

[Nakasone] Honestly we did not expect to get as many as 304 seats in the House of Representatives. But, after learning of the figure, I am convinced that such an expectation would have been beyond human ability. Should I call it the voice of the people or the voice of Heaven or voice of God? I am convinced that we must be respectful and reverential in accepting the warm support extended by the people. After obtaining a number as large as this, I rather feel that my heart is choked with a sense of responsibility. I am convinced that we must double our efforts to meet their expectations.

[Question] Before the simultaneous elections of both houses there was speculation in some quarters that you, Mr. President, would step down using the elections as a flowery way to adorn the last page of your career. The result, however, has been a sweeping victory. Meanwhile, during the peak of the election campaigns you consistently said that you would obey party rules concerning the question of a third term of office. Now, after scoring this unexpected landslide victory of more than 300 seats, would you tell us how you will run the regime from now on?

[Nakasone] Since the party president is also a party member, it is only natural for him to follow party rules. As far as that matter is concerned, the position I held before the election remains unchanged and will still be valid after the election as well as even now when the election returns have been made known.

[Question] Do you, Mr. President, intend to raise the question of revising party rules in light of this big victory?

[Nakasone] I have no such intention.

[Question] The LDP formed a coalition with the New Liberal Club [NLC] 2 and 1/2 years ago. As far as the stability of the LDP Government is concerned, this coalition appears to be no longer necessary now that the LDP has obtained more than 300 seats. What do you think of the coalition question now?

[Nakasone] I am grateful to the NLC members for their help. I am wholeheartedly thankful to them for their cooperation for the sake of political stability and the country when we were short in number. I am thankful to them even now. I think that the NLC played a significant role in this matter. I think that a minimum number of seats is a sort of strength needed to carry policies into practice in the Diet. In working out policies we heed the opposition's views well and, before that, we heed the people's opinion well. Since policy formulation is a matter of quality, and since it deals with a qualitative question rather than a question concerning any given number of Dietmen, I intend to humbly listen to what the people and opposition have to say about this question of quality with a fresh frame of mind. However, before doing so I believe we must first faithfully carry out the pledges we made. From this viewpoint, if there is a party or parties which offer their policy cooperation concerning important issues, I would not be reluctant to pursue policy cooperation with them on a case by case basis after holding talks. For instance, I think it would be very good if a situation develops in which we can hold talks and cooperate with other parties concerning the Japan National Railways [JNR], administrative and education reforms or tax reduction policy, depending on the situation. In sum, as far as the quality of policies is concerned, the LDP should be humble without being proud of the figure. In this sense I intend to listen to the opposition's opinion carefully, and I hope that the NLC, to which we have been indebted so far, will continue rendering cooperation with respect to our policies. The NLC has very excellent policies, I think. When it comes to the coalition question, however, the situation has changed. In this sense I think it is necessary to deal with this question circumspectly after hearing the views of the party members.

[Question] Would it be correct for us to interpret that you personally believe the intra-cabinet cooperation has come to a successful conclusion now that the elections are over?

[Nakasone] Now that we are faced with a new situation including that question, and since the opinions of LDP members are important, I intend to deal with the situation carefully after listening to the party members' opinions.

[Question] I believe you will begin forming your administration including the party Leadership in real earnest from now. Could you tell us about your basic policy for party personnel administration and the formation of your third Cabinet?

[Nakasone] The elections are not over yet. The returns in the House of Councillors election are yet to be announced. Therefore, I have not thought about that.

I am thinking of beginning to work out measures for the political situation and the party cautiously -- very cautiously -- after seeing the people's reaction to the results, criticisms or comments by journalists or experts as well as reactions of other countries.

[Question] Before going into the twin elections, you invited the so-called new leaders to your official residence to ask for their cooperation in the elections. Would it be correct for us to understand that in making decisions on those policies you mentioned, you will continue to put the new leaders in the center of your consultations?

[Nakasone] Under party politics it is natural to carry out our work with party leaders as the central elements. Therefore, I will be listening to and consulting with the senior party members and younger members and, while doing so, I will be consulting with the party executives who each have their respective areas of responsibility.

During the election campaign I said that I want to work for the rejuvenation of Japan, I want to accelerate the change of generation and I want to set the political foundation for opening up Japan's new future in the 21st century. That sort of thinking lies at the foundation. Thinking of where the popular will lies on the basis of the election returns, I believe that was also the case. New candidates were elected and young candidates are being elected with a great force. In this sense the people's judgment reflects their wish for the LDP to become a fresh, sprightly party, I think. If the LDP is rejuvenated, outgrowing its former self, and becomes progressive, I believe it will influence other parties and even the business circles or the cultural circles. Therefore, I think we should keep this in mind. Of course, the LDP is a political party and its old, middle-age and young members should be united. Therefore, I need to listen to the opinions of my seniors, or the older members, and also younger members. However, I must translate into practice, to a certain extent, what I appealed for in the elections. I want to pursue our work while maintaining harmony.

[Question] There was a period in which a political vacuum existed for approximately one month before the double election, and the JNR as well as measures to deal with the aftereffect of the yen rise and other pending issues are believed to have become big issues. In this connection when are you planning to call a special Diet session and an extraordinary session?

[Nakasone] The yen seems to have appreciated a little. But I think that this is because the yen was bought with the credit given to the fact that the LDP won an overwhelming majority as a result of the election. I think that they appreciated the fact that Japan will be politically stable -- at least, Japan will not be thrown into confusion, if it is wrong to say that Japan has become strong -- expecting that Japan will be carrying out economic policies vigorously and its economy will pick up. But this is a temporary phenomenon. The foreign exchange rate fluctuates depending on various factors prevailing at the time. It is affected by how speculators move, how the U.S. economy and the European situation develop and also by changes in oil prices. So, I think it is a temporary phenomenon. But the fact that Japan is perceived to have become politically stable and steady is in Japan's national interest, I think. It gives the world the impression that Japan has become firm without being in disarray. I think this is a plus. Regarding the exchange rate issue, I intend to continue striving to bring it to an appropriate level on a long-term basis to reflect national strength in a way satisfactory to all parties -- the United States, Japan and Europe as well.

[Question] How about the Diet session.....?

[Nakasone, interrupting the questioner] Regarding the Diet session question, elections were held this time for both the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. And it takes time for both houses to make preparations. The nameplates must be changed and documents need to be kept in order. So I will have to listen to the opinions of the secretaries general of both houses first. Furthermore, there are various political programs to be scheduled on our side -- for instance, when a cabinet meeting should be held to estimate budget demands and when and how the rice prices should be determined. So I plan to consult with the party sooner or later on how to keep it in harmony with those political programs and decide on it after sounding out the opposition's wishes as well. In any case, I hope to convene it as soon as practicably possible.

[Question] What do you think about an extraordinary session?

[Nakasone] An extraordinary Diet session will be called in autumn, I think.

[Question] During the election campaign the opposition criticized you, saying that the Diet dissolution was a foul play and that you are a liar. It is believed that the opposition holds a considerable degree of distrust in you, taking issue with your political management leading to the simultaneous elections of both houses. The LDP obtained as many as 304 seats, which constitutes an absolute majority, but how are you going to restore mutual trust with the opposition?

[Nakasone] The people handed down their verdict. It is sportsmanship to stop clean and shake hands after the game is over. Since the people passed their judgment, the opposition should abide by the people's judgment, I think. I think it is democratic and desirable that the opposition play it clean as in sportsmanship. I will ~~lead~~ ^{lend} an open ear to the opposition. Since we both are engaged in politics to serve the country and the people, we both are in complete agreement as far as that point is concerned. There also are many parties which uphold similar public pledges to ours. So we will hold talks with the opposition at full length. The more seats it garners, the humbler the LDP should be. I think it is a correct position to take for politicians to be humbled and pay due respect to the opposition's stand. So we intend to strive for satisfactory political management by respecting the opposition's opinions.

[Question] The recent Tokyo summit was a major test for the Nakasone foreign policy. Now the curtain is about to rise on Act Two of the same foreign policy -- or should it be called Act Three? What will you focus on in your future conduct of foreign policy? Also, would you tell us what kind of timetable you have in this area, if any?

[Nakasone] Indeed, we had the Tokyo summit. I believe that the foreign policy I have been conducting with Foreign Minister Abe has now been endorsed by the people. Generally speaking, the outcome of the elections this time has indisputably demonstrated their support for what we have been doing, as well as the basic lines of policies as manifested in our campaign pledges.

Foreign policy is one of those policies, I believe. I will pursue the same policy lines as I have been pursuing heretofore. As politics permit no break, there is no break in the conduct of foreign policy. The world situation keeps developing every moment. We will keep moving with foresight in world developments; I would like to press ahead with positive and active diplomatic activities.

Issues relating to peace and disarmament are most important. I would like to do my best to help realize the second U.S.-USSR summit -- the second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting -- by all means.

In addition, issues involving developing countries and North-South relations are becoming increasingly important. They are likely to become important issues. Now we have such things as the Baker Plan. Problems involving debtor nations will possibly surface as an international issue. With all these issues, it is also necessary that we show a stance of positive cooperation. In a nutshell, I will focus on positiveness and on taking the initiative in the future conduct of foreign policy. The question of economic friction remains a major problem. Previously, we had a panel work out the so-called Maekawa Report, which, after examinations by the LDP and the cabinet, was decided to be carried out in all its major contents by a cabinet decision dated 1 May.

Faithfully implementing recommendations in that report is, I believe, the fundamental way of resolving economic frictions and problems caused by the strong yen. With this in mind, I am determined to implement them. With regard to relations with the Soviet Union, I will see to it that the planned August visits of former residents to family graves in northern islands are carried out without fail. Also, in this recent reply to me, General Secretary Gorbachev referred to his possible future visit to Japan, using the expression that there is the possibility of such a visit in the not so distant future, or that he does not deny that possibility. I would like to have the visit realized by all means. I have been saying that with such a tough opponent as the Soviet Union, it is important to negotiate in a positive manner and expand dialogue. I will continue to strive along that line.

[Question] The tax cut issue and the related issue of revenue sources were never clearly addressed during the campaign. It is about time, we feel, for you to express your views about the tax reform issue with a focus on the related question of revenue sources. Your doing so will help business circles a great deal in formulating medium- and long-term plans, it is believed. On this occasion, would you mind commenting in a more specific manner?

[Nakasone] The issue is currently being studied by the government research council on tax systems. The council began first of all with the work of straightening out strains of the Schaupt Tax Era and relieving the taxpayers of the pressure of heavy taxes. It recently presented an interim report recommending an income tax cut and a corporate tax cut. The council is now working on an inheritance tax cut plan, after which it is scheduled to consider the general question of balance including the question of revenue sources. My position is to wait and watch developments in the council's work. As regards the issue of a large-scale indirect tax, and the issue of the small-amount tax-free individual accounts, however, I will stick to what I said during the campaign.

[Question] You have said that you will abide by the party rules. If you do so, that means that you have about 4 months left in your terms as LDP president. Would you comment on your plans for these 4 months?

[Nakasone] Since I don't have much time left, I think that I will be using it most effectively, putting everything I have into it. As I said during the campaign, I will do everything possible for the passage of what is called the Eight Major Bills of the Japan National Railways [JNR]. Also, there is the task of establishing a watchdog commission on administrative reform as referred to in the final batch of recommendations recently received from Mr Doko. I believe that we need to establish the proposed commission as early as possible by law. I consider it necessary to continue to work together with fellow citizens to establish a steady and stable line for Japan to follow in this area. I expect that there will also be other problems. I will work on them in cooperation with my colleagues in the party and the cabinet.

[Question] It is legally possible for you to continue to serve as prime minister even after your current term as LDP president has expired. What is your comment on this subject?

[Nakasone] Your question involves two problems, legal and political. You say that it is possible for me to legally continue as prime minister but it should be noted that I am the person who rejected the proposal for separating the premiership from the party presidency in the party's last presidential election. My position remains unchanged. Under the parliamentary cabinet system, I believe that there is incompatibility between that system and such a separation.

[Question] You have said that you wish to have the Diet act on the JNR bills and administrative reform-related bills during your term. And there are problems relating to a large-scale supplementary budget to be passed by the Diet. It seems to be rather difficult for the Diet to act on all these matters by the end of December. If the JNR bills are to be passed at all costs, is it possible that your term as LDP president will be extended?

[Nakasone] During the campaign, I kept saying that in order to expedite the passage of the JNR bills, the Diet needs to handle matters before it more effectively -- through intensive deliberations, efficient deliberations and other means.

[Question] In their reactions to the election result, opposition parties are saying that it is rather frightening, and that you might be ready now to go ahead and carry out what you call a political overhaul of post-war Japan no matter what. Would you comment on that point?

[Nakasone] If the people had felt the same way as those parties did, they wouldn't have voted for us. The fact that opposition parties are saying what they are saying means that they have some kind of complex motive on their part, does it not? I personally believe that what is expected of democratic politicians is to obey the people's mandate in good spirits.

As I said earlier in this press conference, in some cases we are required to view numerical strength in a qualitatively different light from the matter of policy. Superiority in numerical strength does not necessarily mean good policy. We will keep this point in mind at all times and pursue -- with maximum caution and moderation -- policies that are acceptable to the people. People do not like extremes. We will follow lines that are acceptable to the majority of people. In other words, the greatest happiness for the largest majority of people represents the secret of success for politicians dedicated to democracy. That has been our philosophy and we have been struggling along that line. That is how we have been able to win the support of our people, I believe.

If anyone regards the election outcome as frightening, it appears to me that he or she lacks real understanding of the greatest-happiness-for-the-largest-majority-of-people philosophy.

[Question] You have briefly touched on an extraordinary session of the Diet to be convened in the fall. If the issue of the JNR bills is to be viewed in connection with the expiration of your current term that comes at the end of October, isn't it necessary to begin work on them at an earlier date? If you insist on waiting until the fall rather than starting the work earlier -- say toward the end of July -- then you might risk running out of time. Would you comment on this point?

[Nakasone] One may ask what time of the autumn I am thinking about in that respect. What I am thinking is that it could be a good idea to start the work on the bills when the autumn breeze begins blowing. It could be that people may find themselves somewhat tired after the elections. In addition, the election results have to be taken into account. What I mean is that the results were probably something unexpected to both the LDP and opposition parties; consequently, each party needs time, I believe, to grasp them and come up with plans on how to deal with them.

Thus, considering the time factor, I believe that it is necessary for us to just name the prime minister and set up regular committees in the Diet in the upcoming special session, then to have a break and ponder the future of the nation and the way political parties should be. Especially, facing the House of Representatives is the task of bringing basic resolution to the seat reapportionment issue. Meanwhile, while stumping, I heard remarkably strong voices demanding reform of the Diet as well as administrative reform. We are required to listen to them carefully, I believe. In that sense, I feel that we need to pause and ponder for a while.

[Question] By reform of the Diet do you mean a drastic cut in the total number of seats and a review of the functions of the House of Councillors?

[Nakasone] Yes, I do. While members of the House of Councillors may not like to hear about reform of the upper house, the House of Representatives also needs a review of its functions. For instance, members of the House of Councillors suggest that the Diet conduct its regular session in January. In fact, the Finance Act provides the budget bill to be presented to the Diet in December, however, this provision has never been honored since 1919. It remains an empty clause. The reason is that economic figures do not become available until the end of the year, forcing the government to delay the presentation of the budget bill until some time in January. As the result, the Diet session convened in December is customarily recessed immediately until late January, giving rise to criticism of waste, including those of salaries paid Diet members. This led some members of the House of Councillors to propose that a regular session be convened in January instead of December.

In addition, there are matters concerning the way the Diet conducts its deliberations and the way Diet members should conduct themselves. The time has come, I believe, for the Diet itself to ponder all these matters and take whatever corrective measures are necessary in the light of criticism from the people. I say this as LDP president.

[Question] What would you do if the Diet should fail to pass the JNR bills by the time your term expires?

[Nakasone] I will see to it that the kind of situation as you have mentioned will not occur. That is what I have in mind now. [pause] You were remarkably vigorous with your questions today, were you not? [laughter]

EMBASSY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG VISIT

SK231030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 21 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Embassy in Moscow arranged a friendship gathering on June 20 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the visit to European socialist countries by the great leader President Kim Il-song leading a party and state delegation.

Invited to the gathering were ambassadors, minister councilors, military attaches and commercial representatives of European socialist countries in Moscow.

Present there were Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow.

The Korean documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Returns Home After Finishing Official Goodwill Visits to the Soviet Union and Other European Socialist Countries" was screened at the gathering.

It was followed by a cocktail party.

SOVIET-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY MEETINGSSociety Meets in Moscow

SK010545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A friendship meeting with activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was held at our embassy to the Soviet Union on 26 June.

Respectfully placed on the front wall of the meeting place was the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to this meeting were Vladimir Klyuyev, minister of Light Industry of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee; Konstantin Proday-Voda, minister of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry of the Soviet Union and vice chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee; Yuriy Bernov, deputy chairman of the presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; vice chairmen of the Soviet-Korean Friendlyship Society Central Committee; representatives and activists who participated in the 6th representatives' meeting of the all Union of Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, including (Yakov Norizenko); and functionaries concerned, including those in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present at the meeting were Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, embassy officials, and the delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society visiting the Soviet Union.

At first, a documentary film of our country "The 40th Anniversary of the Fatherland's Liberation Celebrated as the Victor's Festival" was shown at the meeting. After the film, a friendly conversation took place.

Soviet Visitors Hold Meeting

SK281025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- The Soviet guests staying in Chongjin held a solidarity meeting Thursday supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The speakers said the Korean people's just demand that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and they be allowed to shape their destiny by themselves without foreign interference is enjoying ever stronger support from the world people.

They stressed that the Soviet Union would always firmly stand on the side of the fraternal Korean people fighting for the country's reunification.

Soviet Film Show Begins

SK020455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- Soviet film days began on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The first film show was held yesterday at the Nakwon cinema house.

Present there were Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of Culture and Art, and other officials concerned.

Boris Morozov, charge D'Affaires ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, and his embassy officials were also present on invitation.

The attendants appreciated the Soviet feature film "We Shall Remember Forever".

AIR FORCE WING LEAVES FOR USSR FOR VISIT

SK040043 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The KPA Air Force wing led by Major General Pak Hyong-uk, vice commander of the KPA Air Force, left Pyongyang yesterday to pay an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-USSR Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The wing was seen off at the airport by Major General Pak Sung-chu, generals and officers of the KPA and (Domaji Vlanov), military attache in the Soviet Embassy in our country.

NONALIGNED SPORTS MEETING HOLD PLENUM

SK060900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- The Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned countries opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 5.

Present at the conference are delegations and delegates from Iran, Seychelles, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Korea, Laos, Madagascar, Malta, Nicaragua, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, the Sudan, Burkina Faso, Viet Nam, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Somalia, the African national Congress of South Africa, the Southwest Africa People's Organization, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu-sun and other senior officials were also present.

In his opening address, Kim Yu-sun said that the non-aligned countries were confronted at this moment with an important and heavy task to expand interchange and cooperation and further strengthen friendship and solidarity in the sports field and establish a new international sports order.

Premier Kang Song-san made a congratulatory speech at the conference.

And congratulatory speeches were made by the head of the Indian delegation on behalf of the chairman nation of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, heads of the Burkina Faso, Nicaraguan, Maltese and Democratic Yemeni delegations on behalf of the continents and by the head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on behalf of the liberation movement organisations.

Then, the session entered into a plenary meeting.

The meeting elected Kim Yu-Sun, head of the delegation of the DPRK, chairman of the session and Da Sansan Jean Baptiste, head of the delegation of Burkina Faso, Conrado Martinez Corona, head of the delegation of Cuba, and Slobodan Filipovic, head of the delegation of Yugoslavia, vice-chairmen.

It adopted the following agenda:

1. Study of the implementation of manifesto and plan of action adopted at the First General Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Youth and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries held in 1981
2. Report and recommendations of the coordinators's meeting of physical culture and sports of the non-aligned countries held in Havana in 1986
3. The 24th Olympic Games slated for 1988
4. Basic problem for the establishment of a new international sports order
5. Other matters.

Debate on the above agenda items took place at the afternoon session.

Delegates said in their speeches that the non-aligned countries should strengthen mutual cooperation and exchange in the sports domain and make joint efforts to replace the old international order with a new one in the sports field.

They also accused the imperialists of their schemings to use the Olympic movement for political purpose and manifested full support to the Olympic cosponsorship proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mohamed Reza Afzalifa, delegate of Iran, underlined the importance of the current session in expanding cooperation among non-aligned countries in the sports domain and stressed that the non-aligned member nations should do their utmost to completely do away with prejudice and exploitation in the sports domain and cooperate with each other.

Emilio Popez Arteaga, delegate of Bolivia, said that the current session should adopt documents for development of sports of various forms in accordance with the desire of the peoples of non-aligned countries, the commercialisation and professionalisation of sports be checked and the non-aligned countries be allowed to participate in games on an equal footing with all other countries of the world.

Whether the 24th Olympic Games will serve as an opportunity of encouraging the Korean people's desire of achieving a peaceful reunification of the country and uniting people, or not, depends on how the national Olympic committees act, he said, and added: The 1988 Olympics should be games to unite the great Korean nation.

Conrado Martinez Corona, delegate of Cuba, said that non-aligned countries are today under obligation to oppose and overcome the reactionary tendencies which are becoming unscrupulous in the international Olympic movement.

He stressed that these countries should show particular interest in the designation of the venues of international games. The non-aligned countries, he said, are duty bound to support the just proposal of the DPRK for cohosting the 24th Olympics to prevent the Olympic movement from being divided.

Delegate of the Republic of Zambia Frederick S. Hapunda said:

Zambia supports the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cohosting of the Olympic Games by the North and South of Korea.

The International Olympic Committee should not allow itself to be used for a commercial purpose and the funds accruing from sports games should be allocated to the development of the physical culture and sports of the third world countries.

Referring to the 24th Olympic Games in 1988, delegate of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Uplavan Thongchan expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal for the cohosting of the Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea.

Unless a proper measure is taken against commercialism and professionalism manifested in the international sports movement, it will adversely affect the sports movement of the non-aligned countries, he warned.

Delegate of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Slobodan Filipovic said the conference would adopt important decisions for the future progress of sports.

He expressed thanks to the DPRK for organizing the conference well and providing excellent work conditions.

Delegate of the People's Republic of Benin Ousman Batoko said:

The DPRK's proposal for the cosponsorship of the forthcoming Olympiad by the North and South of Korea deserves our unanimous approval and support.

This is the view and stand of the Benin people and Government and the party of the people's revolution of Benin, their vanguard party.

Delegate of the Republic of Guinea Amadou Binani Diallo said its delegation maintains that the Olympic Games should contribute to strengthening friendship and exchange among peoples in the building of a more peaceful and prospering new society in accordance with the basic principles of the Olympic movement.

He called upon all the delegates present at the conference to fully support the DPRK's cohosting proposal in conformity with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Delegate of the Republic of Senegal Landing Sane said:

At this conference we should earnestly discuss practical and realistic problems of establishing a new sports order and strengthening cooperation in the field of sports. Sports makes a great contribution to the promotion of understanding and friendship among peoples.

Delegate of the Republic of Ghana Samuel Asumah Nelson said that Ghana supports the DPRK proposal to cohost the 1988 Olympic Games and it is the very important proposal conducive to achieving peace and solidarity and saving the international Olympic movement from the crisis.

Delegate of the Republic of Togo Bulua Yao Agbo said:

Togo holds that in case of the 24th Olympic Games the same number of sports events should be held in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Sports and Olympiad should help strengthen friendship and cooperation among the world youth. The Olympic movement must not serve as a means of freezing the split of the Korean people.

Delegate of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Jean Andre Ndremanjari said:

The 3rd sports games of the island countries of the Indian ocean will be held in 1989. Such international sports contests will contribute to expanding economic relations based on South-South cooperation and help strengthen subregional social and cultural exchange among the youth.

The cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games will create favourable circumstances for the struggle of the Korean people to realise national reunification. Therefore, the DPRK's proposal to cohost the 1988 Olympic Games should be given full support.

The speakers expressed heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear comrade Kima Chong-il for the warm hospitality shown for them and all conditions provided for the success of the conference.

The conference continues.

KANG SONG-SAN SPEECH AT SPORTS MEETING

SK050528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a congratulatory speech at the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries which opened here today.

He said that the current second conference since the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement was of very momentous significance because it is an international meeting convened at a time when the interest of the non-aligned countries in sports is growing as never before.

Noting that the peoples of the non-aligned countries have much more to do in the future than what they have already done in developing sports and establishing a new international sports order, he continued.

If the non-aligned countries are to develop sports, a state must set a correct orientation of development suited to their specific conditions and the people themselves implement it as a master.

We consider it to be a most correct way for the development of sports on a sound foundation to let the entire people participate in sports and give full play to their creative enthusiasm and activeness.

The course of the sports development in many non-aligned countries shows that when countries once backward in this field push forward sports as a nation-wide campaign, they can rapidly develop them on a sound foundation.

It is a unanimous desire and demand of our member nations to expand and develop cooperation and exchange in sports field.

When the non-aligned countries actively encourage cooperation of various forms such as exchange of experience and technique and material assistance in sports field, too, on the principle of unity, solidarity and mutual assistance already recognized in our movement, they would be able to build physical culture successfully and contribute to developing international sports.

We hope that the current meeting will provide an excellent programme of cooperation among the non-aligned countries for sports fields and its concrete practical measures so as to contribute to bringing about an upswing in sports field and further strengthening the friendship and solidarity among member nations.

The struggle of the non-aligned countries in the international sports field to destroy the old undemocratic and unfair order and establish a new one is part of the work for democratizing international relations as a whole and it fully accords with the idea and purpose of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned countries should make all national Olympic committees participate in the Olympic movement on an equal footing and realise a genuine democracy and energetically struggle to establish a new international sports order as a whole.

It is of very weighty importance at present to heighten vigilance against the imperialists' attempt to use the Olympic movement for their political purpose and wage a resolute struggle against it.

We consider that we should not allow the 24th Olympic Games to be used for a wrong political purpose to bar the reunification of Korea, freeze her division and create "two Koreas".

We advanced a proposal that the 24th Olympiad be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea in order to save the games from the crisis, hold them smoothly and create a favorable climate for the peaceful reunification of our country.

The Korean people will as ever struggle to frustrate the imperialists' moves to use the Olympic movement for their political purpose, make a contribution to its sound development and accelerate the cause of national reunification by realising the cohosting proposal with the positive support and encouragement of peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world who love peace and justice.

He went on to say:

Today sports in Korea are daily developing and flowering as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a chuche-oriented policy of sports and opened a bright prospect for their development and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely leads them.

The thoroughgoing implementation of the sports policy of the government of the DPRK to firmly establish chuche in sports, popularize sports and develop their science and technique helped the entire people to actively participate in sports activities and turned sports into an enjoyment of the popular masses and a powerful weapon in bringing up independent men in our country.

Today our country has modern sports establishments including stadium, gymnasium and swimming pool in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and in all other parts of the country to meet the ever growing demand of the people for physical culture and successfully ensure any big international games.

He stressed: The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will as ever vigorously struggle to intensify the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement, safeguard world peace and security and build a new, independent world under the banner of non-alignment, the banner of independence against imperialism.

NODONG SINMUN DEMANDS COHOSTING OF OLYMPICS

SK301055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 30 June 86

[Text] Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) -- If the 24th Olympic Games are co-hosted by the North and South of Korea, all the Olympic members including the countries considering their participation in the games to be held in South Korea will take part in them and, accordingly, the Olympic movement will be saved from the crisis of split, declares NODONG SINMUN Monday.

In its signed article titled "Olympics Must be Co-Hosted by North and South," the paper says:

We are making every sincere effort for the realisation of the co-hosting proposal from the earnest stand to remove the crisis facing the Olympic movement and contribute to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification at any cost.

It is an anachronistic act for the South Korean side to refuse co-sponsorship supported by the whole nation and the world peaceloving people in unison and insist on the single-handed sponsorship by South Korea. The Olympic movement must never be abused for the perpetuation of the division of Korea.

As we have already made clear, the 24th Olympic Games must be co-hosted by the North and South and, to this end, our elementary demand for such basic questions as the title of the games, division of events, formation of the organizing committee and the opening and closing ceremonies of the games must be accepted.

If the co-hosting is realised, we will offer excellent sports facilities to all sports games to be held in Pyongyang and warmly receive the players and officials, reporters, tourists and all other guests coming to Pyongyang and provided [as received] them all conveniences.

SK270406 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Madrid -- On 24 June, Gramov, chairman of the Soviet Olympic committee, on a visit to Spain, called for the '88 Olympic games to be co-hosted by the North and the South. In a recent interview held in Madrid, he said that the decision to hold the Olympic games in Seoul would not contribute to the reunification of the Korean peninsula and that the Soviet position is to hold the Olympic games in the North and the South.

DEVELOPMENT OF FACTIONS REPORTED IN OPPOSITION

SK060322 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 86 p 4

[From "Week in Review" column]

[Text] A political turbulence is brewing in the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Its adviser Kim Yong-sam is triggering an array of rumors by making enigmatic remarks concerning the next government.

Breaking his self-imposed taboo, party leader Yi Min-u is finding fault with the "godfathers" of the opposition party: Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

The so-called "two Kims" are busy reinforcing their factions in what may prove to be the beginning of their eventual estrangement.

Political observers are divided in interpreting the unexpected development in the opposition party.

Out of the blue, Kim Yong-sam said Wednesday that the next president should serve for only four years, whatever the stipulations of the new Constitution may be.

Political observers paid keen attention to the remark because it reminded them of the controversy that Kim Tae-chung had created last year by proposing to share the roles as NKDP president and NKDP's presidential candidate with Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Yong-sam tried to dampen the mounting speculations concerning his comment by saying, "If rival parties succeed in working out a democratic constitutional amendment through a bipartisan agreement, the new basic law will carry the meaning of the constituent Constitution."

Kim added, "Therefore, the next president can help establish a tradition of peaceful power transfer by stepping down at the end of a four-year term."

Some political analysts construed the remarks as meaning that he intends to run for the president ahead of Kim Tae-chung.

The interpretation is somewhat plausible, in that Kim Tae-chung is barred from political activities by convicted sedition stemming from the 1980 Kwangju incident.

Other analysts said the utterances were politically motivated ones aimed at the government or the ruling party.

They said that Kim apparently thinks a transition period will follow the constitutional revision and that he will agree to the election of a third personage as president, if he serves a single term.

Kim, however, emphasized that he made the remarks as part of an effort to help ruling and opposition parties to hammer out a compromise constitutional reform bill.

Meanwhile, party president Yi Min-u caused a minor storm at a tea Wednesday by openly criticizing the two Kims.

Volunteering to talk with reporters over coffee, Yi denounced the Kim Yong-sam faction to which he belongs.

"During the last mountaineering rally sponsored by the Democratic Alpine Club, I saw how the emcee led the gathering crowd to shout Kim Yong-sam is the next national leader. They should have refrained from irritating the other faction," he said.

Yi also complained about the Kim Tae-chung faction's reported plan to hold a unity meeting shortly.

He said to party secretary general U Chae-yon, a ranking member of the Kim Tae-chung action, "What's the idea of holding a reception only for the members of your faction at this juncture?"

The NKDP president made it clear that he will pick opposition members of the forthcoming Special Constitution Revision Committee on his own.

He also set off controversy within his party by making disputable remarks concerning the form of the next government.

Asked to comment on news reports that the ruling party is tilting toward a parliamentary government system, he said, "We maintain our position that the president should be elected by a direct popular voting."

Yi went on to say, "Even if we should adopt the parliamentary government system, we should first revise the National Assembly Election Law."

Dismissing the DJP's proposal for the parliamentary form of government as "not worthy of note," he said, "All those matters will be handled by the upcoming special constitutional committee."

Pointing to Yi's previous order that party lawmakers refrain from speaking of a government system other than a direct presidential election system, some political observers said his comments carried special significance.

The observers said the remarks might mean that there is a possibility that ruling and opposition parties may eventually agree on the parliamentary form of government.

At present, the ruling DJP, which adamantly opposes direct presidential election, and the opposition NKDP, which persistently calls for the system, show no signs of backing off from their positions.

The observers said the parliamentary form of government is the most likely option for the form of the next government.

They also said Yi seems to be willing to play his own role in clearing the way for rival parties to hammer out a constitutional reform bill.

Up to now, he has avoided making controversial statements that may hurt the feelings of the two Kims to whom he is indebted for being reelected as opposition party leader.

Some political watchers said Yi is acting on his own these days to enhance his status and capability within the opposition party.

The sudden change of attitude on the part of Yi is embarrassing the two Kims, especially Kim Tae-chung.

In the meantime, the two Kims are stepping up their efforts to expand their sphere of influence in the party.

Kim Yong-sam is seeking to make himself felt both in and out of the party by holding large-scale rallies.

Kim Tae-chung is reaching out to former opposition lawmakers to be prepared for an ultimate showdown with Kim Yong-sam.

Against this background, minor faction leaders are attempting to expand their bases in and out of the party.

Among them are party vice president Yi Ki-taek and Kim Chae-kwang, who challenged Yi's party leadership last August.

Political observers said the political turbulence now being brewed in the opposition party is expected to grow intense as time goes by.

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS OF 'SPORADIC' PROVOCATIONS

SK060326 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Osan, Kyonggi-do -- Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek warned yesterday that north Korea may launch "sporadic" armed provocations against the south in a bid to disrupt the forthcoming Asian Games.

Yi also said that now is the most vulnerable session in the security of Korea with some 80 days remaining before the Asiad and with the advent of the foliage season.

"Korean and American forces should not let their guards down in the face of the ever-present military threat from the north," he said.

Yi made the remarks in a speech at a ceremony marking the 36th anniversary of the first battle between U.S. soldiers and north Koreans at an early stage of the Korean War that broke out on June 25, 1950.

About 120 people braved the drizzle while attending the ceremony held at the site of the bloody battle in Chukmiryong Hill just north of here.

They included Gen. William J. Livsey, a commander of the U.S. Forces Korea, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Kim In-ki and Rep. Chi Kap-chong, chairman of the U.N. Korean War Allies Association.

Also speaking at the ceremony, Gen. Livesey paid tribute to the brave American soldiers who joined in the fierce battle.

"Those fighting men of Task Force Smith were pioneers for freedom on this peninsula," he said, referring to a group of 406 American soldiers who fought the battle under the command of Lt. Col. Charles B. Smith.

Recalling that the Republic of Korea was not totally prepared at the time of the north Korean armed aggression, Gen. Livesey said Korea and the United States learned a "bitter lesson" from that war.

"We learned that the bill for being unprepared must be paid for in the blood of our best and bravest. We must never make that mistake again," he said.

"The people of America, the people of the Republic of Korea and the people of the free world pay tribute on this day to the gallant soldiers who fought on these hills on that sorrowful day 36 years ago."

History records that it rained at the battle site on the morning of July 5, 1950, when the far-outnumbered American soldiers successfully conducted a delay tactic against the north Korean soldiers supported by 33 Soviet-built tanks sweeping down the road from Suwon.

HANGUK ILBO ON NORTH'S DEMANDS ON OLYMPICS

SK041242 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korea 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by HANGUK ILBO correspondent Kim Sung-ung in Lausanne]

[Text] In a communique issued on 3 July, the International Olympic Committee [IOC] said that even though North Korea has sent the IOC side a "very positive" reply to the IOC proposal to hold events of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games in the North and the South, after dividing events, North Korea has added the proviso strongly hoping that it would hold more games in North Korea than the number of events proposed by the IOC. IOC spokesman Michele Verdier said, "South Korea sent us a reply saying it will accept the IOC proposal. In the meantime, North Korea has accepted the IOC proposal but added some provisos. North Korea has basically approved the IOC compromise proposal."

Saying that before arranging a new round of negotiations to discuss the issue of transferring some events to North Korea [the IOC] demands that the North Korea side clarify its position on some points. The spokesman added that [the IOC] sent the North Korean Olympic Committee a letter requesting that it explain what its further requests are.

The spokesman said that before a general meeting of all 91 IOC members is held in September in Lausanne, North Korea must make its position clear.

In talks held between IOC president Samaranch and relevant [South] Korean official on 3 July, it has been learned, North Korea demanded that all wrestling, weight lifting, and soccer games be held in the North Korean side.

The IOC did not reveal which points North Korea must clarify its position on and whether this issue will give rise to problems for the [South] Korean side.

On 11 June, the IOC proposed that the North Korea side hold table tennis and archery matches and preliminary matches of one group in soccer and that the 100-km road cyclist event start from North Korea.

When it made this proposal, the IOC revealed that it was with the condition that North Korea must withdraw its demand that an equal number of events be held respectively in North Korea and South Korea, its demand that North Korea and South Korea jointly arrange opening and closing ceremonies, and its demand concerning the title of the Olympic Games.

EXPERTS 'REGRET' NORTH'S 'UNREASONABLE' DEMANDS

SK040853 Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean sports experts Friday expressed regret that North Korea has not renounced its "unreasonable demands" that Pyongyang be allowed to host additional events during the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

They were commenting on North Korea's reaction with reservation to a compromise plan proposed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). On June 11, the IOC suggested that Pyongyang stage a few events, including table tennis, archery, competition involving one group in the soccer tournament and the start of the 100-kilometer cycle road race.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch presented the idea as a final offer in an effort to meet North Korea's demand that the Olympics be shared equally. South Korea accepted the idea at the end of last month.

They also urged Pyongyang to abandon its demand that it be permitted to co-host the games, and to observe the provisions of the IOC charters and the decision by the Olympic governing body in Baden-Baden designating Seoul as the sole venue for the 1988 games.

U.S. COMMITMENT VIEWED AGAINST USSR-DPRK RELATIONS

SK060313 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Expanding Soviet-N.K. Ties"]

[Text] One of the most conspicuous political and military developments taking place of late in the Far East is the intensification of ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union. The present visits to North Korea by a flotilla, including an aircraft carrier, and an airforce delegation of the Soviet Union are one telling indicator.

These latest visits come following Pyongyang's acquisition of an advanced Soviet-supplied military arsenal and the Soviet Union's procurement of the right to fly over north Korea. All this unmistakably reflects Moscow's increasing recognition of the growing importance of the Pacific region.

It is quite logical for the Soviets to emphasize the geostrategic importance of the Korean peninsula in their quest for greater influence in the Pacific theater. The history of the peninsula over the past century underlines its critical importance.

The Communist north Koreans seem to be finding recent Soviet strategy concordant with their attempt to communize the whole Korean peninsula. Mindful of this, we cannot but be concerned about the danger arising from Pyongyang's ambitions.

At this juncture, it is worth noting the remarks of Adm. Ronald J. Hays, commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, who recently said, "The Republic of Korea lives in constant apprehension that north Koreans will break a 33-year-old armistice and invade the south again." He warned that north Korea may attempt to disrupt or spoil this fall's Asian Games and the 1988 Olympiad, both to be held in Seoul.

Any armed conflict occurring on the peninsula is apt to draw others into the fray in view of Korea's geostrategic position, as history has often proven. Therefore, maintaining deterrence against Pyongyang's threats is surely vital to keeping other nations in the region and around the world stable and at peace. That deterrence, of course, should be sufficient enough to prevent the Pyongyang Communists from making any miscalculation about our resolve and capability to counter any military adventurism on their part.

As such, we doubt the wisdom of U.S. House Democrats who, in the policy plan approved recently at their party caucus, said that the United States, in the short term, should equip south Korea with more tactical air, naval and logistical support, particularly munitions, instead of making a large commitment to the stationing of ground forces in Korea. They said, "In the long run, we favor a much greater contribution from Japan to the defense of south Korea."

The statement, though yet to be adopted as an official plank for their November midterm elections, smacks of the Carter administration's policy calling for the pullout of American ground troops from Korea. The Democrats need to recall why the plan had to be scrapped. In hindsight, it is clear that the ill-advised plan was conceived based on an inadequate assessment of the realities of the situation on the peninsula.

It must be noted that the geostrategic position of south Korea is now more critical than in the late 1970s, both for itself as well as for its allies. The Soviets have long since made it their goal to eliminate American influence from the Asian continent.

Undeniably, the presence of American ground forces here has served as the strongest deterrence to any renewed invasion by the northern Communists. The resolve for deterrence that has been unequivocally demonstrated by the stationing of ground troops here is no less important than actual military potential. Therefore, we doubt whether military commitment without ground troops could ever prove as effective as with them.

Practically speaking, Japan can at the present make a greater contribution to the defense of south Korea only through indirect approaches, such as stepped-up economic cooperation, but not through any military alliance. Japan's constitutional restriction prohibiting the sending of soldiers overseas, coupled with the popular sentiments existing between the Korean and Japanese people as a result of their unique historical relationship, makes it difficult to expect the two nations to form a military alliance in the foreseeable future.

Deterrence must be based on a realistic assessment of the very tangible threats facing the peninsula and the region as a whole. Maintaining unequivocal resolve is the surest way of keeping the Korean peninsula stable for the good of our own nation as well as all others concerned, especially at a time when tensions are apt to rise even higher.

SPK HAILS HAYDEN CALL FOR POL POT TRIAL

BK020740 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Public Opinion Continues To Condemn the Pol Pot Clique" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Jul (SPK) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's call for the creation of an international tribunal to try Pol Pot and his accomplices for their crimes against Cambodians constitutes a continual condemnation of the criminals of genocide by world public opinion.

this call, made at the recent 19th ASEAN foreign ministers conference, conforms with the aspirations of all justice-loving people in the world. In fact, Pol Pot's people were tried from 15 to 19 August 1979 at the revolutionary tribunal of the Cambodian people in Phnom Penh with the participation of many foreign jurists. Pol Pot, Ing Sary, and Khieu Samphan were sentenced to death in absentia.

Since then, many people have realized that Pol Pot and his accomplices, like several World War II criminals, must be punished and that the decision of the Phnom Penh tribunal is entirely correct.

However, more than 7 years have already elapsed. Instead of being punished, these criminals continue to exist and to engage in sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Cambodian people. It is generally known that they would not have been able to survive even a single day if the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and Thai ultrarightists did not support them morally and materially.

The PRK has pointed out on many occasions that Cambodia's internal affairs must be settled by Cambodians themselves. Those who break away from the enemy and defect to the revolution will fully enjoy the rights of citizens. As for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups that have committed odious crimes against Cambodians, their lot will be decided by Cambodians. In short, the Pol Pot clique must be eliminated politically and militarily.

It is certain that a growing number of people will listen to Bill Hayden's call.

VODK CRITICIZES HAYDEN REMARKS AT ASEAN MEETING

BK020359 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Short commentary": "Ignorant or Siding With the Aggressors?"]

[Text] During the 19th annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers and during the meeting between the ASEAN countries and their economic partners held recently in Manila, the foreign ministers in general voiced their support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK, condemned the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia, and demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally in accordance with UN resolutions.

However, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, who also attended the ASEAN conference, did not utter a word about the Vietnamese enemies' gross and barbarous aggression against Cambodia, nor about Vietnamese crimes in massacring Cambodians daily. On the contrary, he opposed Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend their race and liberate their country.

Hayden's statement at this ASEAN conference really amazed all who were present. They have asked: Is Mr Hayden such an ignorant politician that he does not know about the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia? It was agreed by all that during this ASEAN conference, Hayden was the only one who overlooked Vietnamese crimes in Cambodia -- how they have massacred the Cambodian people both inside the country and those innocent Cambodian people who have fled to live in refugee camps on Thai soil; and the Vietnamese enemies' barbarous and arrogant acts violating Thai territorial integrity and sovereignty and their criminal acts in destroying peace, security, and stability in all of Southeast Asia. In saying this, who does Mr Hayden side with? Does he side with justice or injustice? Does he side with the Cambodian people who have suffered from Vietnamese aggressive acts or with the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists? Obviously, Mr Hayden's statement clearly shows that he totally sides with the Vietnamese aggressors, defends the Vietnamese acts of aggression and expansion, and opposes the common demand and just call of the world community in a most ignorant manner.

SRV TRYING TO 'WOO' U.S. WITH MIA ISSUE

BK051213 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Jul 86

["Short article": "The Hanoi Vietnamese Clique Are Unearthing Bones To Trade With the United States"]

[Text] Recently, during talks in Hanoi between a U.S. Delegation and Nguyen Co Thach and Hoang Bich Son to resolve the MIA [Missing in Action] issue, the Hanoi clique tried to please the United States by hastily affirming that Vietnam will provide information to the United States on the issue, cooperate with the United States in digging up MIA remains, and lead U.S. teams to find U.S. soldiers believed to be still alive in mountainous or remote areas, and so on. This attitude of the Vietnamese clique has led people to question why Vietnam -- which is facing a serious economic crisis and busily trying to resolve countless urgent problems -- is trying so hard to unearth bones for the United States. There is nothing to be surprised about in this issue. The fact is that while Vietnam is facing serious difficulties, both at home and in the international arena, because of its isolation resulting from its war of aggression in Cambodia, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique has been trying to woo the United States by every means. First, because Vietnam wants to get U.S. assistance to resolve its economic plight and, second, to end its isolation in the international arena.

However, no matter how hard Vietnam tries, the United States does not soften its stand. This time, as on previous occasions, the U.S. side affirmed to the Vietnamese side that the MIA issue is a humanitarian one and is not related to any political or other issues. The United States will not resume normal relations with Vietnam as long as Vietnam refuses to withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

So, with the United States, as with other countries, if Vietnam wants to receive aid to resolve its economic problems or to resume normal relations with others to get out of its isolation, the only way is to end its war of aggression in Cambodia and withdraw all its forces from this country. Otherwise, no matter how many more metric tons of bones are unearthed, no one will give aid to or resume normal relations with Vietnam.

ARMY MEETING ON LPRP DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK040500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] To expand upon the substantial contents of the party Central Committee's draft political report to be read at the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress and to make them correct in line with the realities in Laos, to broaden the democratic practices of studying and collecting views from lower levels as well as from the contingents of cadres, party members, the entire party, the entire army, and the entire people in order to turn the line and plans as stipulated in the draft political report of the party Central Committee into the genuine line and plans of the masses, the Army General Political Department has held a meeting to officially publicize the contents and spirit of the draft political report of the party Central Committee. Publicizing the report at the meeting were Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Army General Political Department, and Major General Choummali Sai-gnakon, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and deputy chief of the Army General Staff Department. Nearly 200 representatives of Army departments together with cadres and party members from various levels attended the meeting to study the draft political report on this occasion.

In the meeting, the representatives of each unit or department thoroughly studied, discussed and exchanged views on the report with each other. They then organized to further study and publicize the draft political report at Air Force units. They have also practiced implementing what they learned from the report in certain outstanding basic units or regiments in the central areas of Vientiane in accordance with a plan to build these units or regiments into all-round strong units or regiments.

Through the thorough studying discussions, and exchanges of views as well as through the experiences scored in the actual practices, all officers and party members have unanimously agreed to the draft political report of the party Central Committee. They have come out with a view that the report is appropriate and perfect and is in conformity with the practical conditions of our country and that our party has always correctly adopted its line to follow while scientifically distinguishing friends from foes. They have also viewed that the party has clearly put forth the guideline for the defense of the country and the maintenance of public security as well as the independent and sovereign domestic policy and the consistent foreign policy of respecting the independence and sovereignty of other nations.

The meeting to publicize the party Central Committee's draft political report was opened in a very energetic atmosphere on 11 June. It continued for 15 full days and officially closed with glorious success on 26 June 1986. In the closing speech, Maj Gen Osakan Thammatheva further stressed certain points on the direction and duties adopted by the party for implementation in the new stage, from now until the end of 2000. He also pointed out some conveniences and difficulties in the transition period facing an underdeveloped country with a backward economy and agriculture to march toward socialism bypassing the path of capitalist development.

He noted that while improving the living conditions of the people our country must face the new enemy, namely the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in pursuing the schemes of general sabotage against our country, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

Maj Gen Osakan Thammatheva then called on everyone to profoundly study and firmly grasp the contents and spirit of the draft political report as well as various resolutions to organizationaly implement them in their respective units or regiments in an effective manner. He particularly called on everyone to urgently pay attention to consolidating and perfecting their organizations in terms of quality. He instructed the participants to lead others in their units or regiments to launch political life campaigns to commend and criticize each other while launching new emulation campaigns in an ever more enthusiastic atmosphere to score new, ever greater and more glorious achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress.

LEADERS GREET U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

BK040236 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Today, LPDR President Souphanouvong sent a greetings message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message reads as follows: Mr President, on the occasion of the U.S. Independence Day celebration, on behalf of the Lao people and in my own name, I would like to convey greetings to your excellency and the U.S. Government. I would like to express best wishes of happiness and peaceful life to the American people.

On the same occasion, Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha has also sent a greetings message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

"TEXT" OF COMMUNIQUE ON PRC "WAR CRIMES"

OW071548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

["Text" of the 7 June communique of the Vietnam Committee for Investigation Into the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Vietnam concerning the Chinese reactionaries' Crimes Against the SRV in the First 6 Months of 1986]

[Text] For some time, in diplomatic activities and through the mass media, the Chinese authorities have repeatedly claimed that China values highly the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and wants to restore its traditional relations with Vietnam. In reality, however, over the past 6 months China has continued to pursue its hostile policy and exert pressure on Vietnam.

On Vietnam's northern border alone, the Chinese side has constantly maintained a 20-division force close to the Vietnamese border, massing its troops especially in areas adjacent to Ha Tuyen Province and unceasingly moving its war means close to the Vietnamese border. In the early days of 1986, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited the Paracel archipelago, a Vietnamese territory illegally occupied by China since 19 January 1974, with a view to arousing the Chinese troops' spirit of hostility against Vietnam.

In the past 6 months, China has on 15 occasions mobilized its forces -- ranging from company to battalion-size groups -- attack and encroach on these areas: Height 1226 in Lai Chau Province; Pha Han and Thanh Thuy in Vi Xuyen District; Bat Dai Son and Nghia Thuan in Quan Ba District; and Thi Hoa in Ha Lang District, Cao Bang Province where many heights are located deep inside Vietnamese territory 300 to 400 meters away from the Sino-Vietnamese border.

In the past 6 months, China has fired more than 250,000 mortar shells and H-12 rockets and nearly 10,000 rounds of 12.7mm machinegun ammunition into the Vietnamese northern border areas. In particular, China has fired up to four-fifths of the number of these mortar shells into the narrow district of Vi Xuyen.

During the first 3 days of the Binh Dan lunar year -- from 7 to 9 February 1986 -- in defiance of the traditional New Year's festival of the border peoples of the two countries, Chinese troops lobbed as many as 20,000 mortar shells into Thanh Thuy village in Vi Xuyen District.

On 1 June 1986, International Children's Day, Chinese troops shelled the schoolchildren's summer camp of the basic general education school of Quyet Tien village in Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, killing two pupils and wounding five others as well as a teacher.

Over the past 6 months, China has dispatched 130 scout and commando teams to Vietnamese border areas for sabotage activities, abduction of local people, and assassination of Vietnamese cadres. On 9 January, a Chinese Army unit infiltrated into Binh Lieu in Quang Ninh Province, setting fire to dozens of hectares of forests for timber and precious medicinal products and many hectares of crops.

On 13 February, a Chinese Army company aboard 14 armed boats intruded into a section of the Da River in Muong Te District, Lai Chau Province, felling trees, ravaging crops, and conducting reconnaissance operations along the sides of the river.

In the past 6 months, Chinese Aircraft have on more than 1,000 occasions conducted operational flights close to the northern airspace of Vietnam. On 16 February, they violated the airspace over Xin Man Distric in Ha Tuyen Province. Chinese armed boats and ships have on 200 occasions infiltrated into Vietnamese territorial waters at the Bac Luan Estuary and at Bach Long Vi, Tran, and Tra Co islands. In five cases, Chinese mines deposited in rivers have injured Vietnamese children.

Although the Chinese authorities' maneuvers and criminal acts were different in each area, their frenzied nibbling attacks on a number of points in Vi Xuyen and Quan Ba; their repeated shellings on Vi Xuyen, Ha Tuyen Province; their scouts and commandos' intensified infiltration into Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh; and their intensified psychological warfare in Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh caused serious damage to the Vietnamese people, killing 46 and wounding 72. They also took 37 captives to China, including many women and children; burned 185 homes and classrooms; destroyed more than 700 hectares of forests for timber and precious medicinal products; and so forth.

China's criminal acts in the border areas have caused losses in human lives and property to the Vietnamese people. More important is that they have caused comprehensive tension and instability to dominate the Vietnamese people's lives and Vietnam's construction work, creating a premise for their spies to infiltrate and establish contacts with other agents in building opposition installations and conducting political and ideological sabotage activities inside Vietnam.

On the other hand, on the diplomatic front, China has sought by every means to isolate Vietnam on the international arena and undermine the trend toward a dialogue and reconciliation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

All these facts prove that the Chinese authorities' propaganda arguments about peace and friendship are entirely deceitful and shrewd. Refusing to give up their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions, they have maintained their policy of severe hostility, trying to bleed Vietnam through their multifaceted war of sabotage while continuing to prepare for a new military adventure against Vietnam when the opportunity presents itself.

The Vietnamese people have always treasured the fine traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China. They eagerly desire to coexist peacefully with China and other neighboring countries. They resolutely demand that the Chinese authorities seriously implement what they have declared; respect the peace, territorial sovereignty, and right to self-determination of neighboring countries; respect Sino-Vietnamese friendship; and take specific and practical moves to rapidly end all criminal acts against the Vietnamese people and restore normal relations between Vietnam and China.

NHAN DAN URGES STRICT ECONOMIZATION OF GRAIN

BK071149 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 4 July editorial: "Strictly Economize Grain"]

[Text] Accelerating grain production and strictly economizing grain are two aspects involved in meeting society's grain consumption needs. Some localities and sectors have begun to pay attention to economizing grain by adopting many measures against waste and loss of grain through various activities, from production, transportation, preservation, and distribution to consumption.

The prohibition of drinking wine against regulations, which has extensively been enforced by many provinces and some sectors, is helping us economize rice and effectively prevent many social vices. The joint movement for emulation between the grain sector and the communications and transportation sector in delivering, receiving, and transporting grain on the south-north communication line and in some major grain-producing provinces has produced initial results. Thanks to this movement, the quantity of state grain lost in transit in 1985 was reduced by more than a half of that of the two previous years.

In 1985, through various managerial measures, the southern general grain corporation was able to prevent the loss of 11,000 metric tons of rice to the state. In inspecting grain distribution, Quang Ninh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces and Haiphong City have kept a considerable quantity of grain from being distributed to nonexistent people or against criteria, as well as from being used in an irrational manner.

In the current self-criticism and criticism drive, many localities and sectors have adopted decisive measures to eliminate feasting and staging entertainment that wastes money, grain, and food. A number of units in the grain sector have paid attention to controlling the receipt and delivery of grain and have optimally used paddy and rice scattered on the ground to produce commodities beneficial to the people's livelihood. Attention has also been paid by many localities to struggling against the embezzlement, waste, and theft of grain.

However, still not all localities, sectors, and echelons have paid adequate and constant attention to economizing grain and have wasted and lost grain, especially in transportation and delivery. Damage has also been inflicted on grain in the receiving, preserving, and distribution process. The use of rice to distill wine and feed hogs is still prevalent and efforts have not yet been made to ensure that subsidiary and food crops are satisfactorily procured and promptly and correctly processed and consumed.

Strictly economizing grain is currently a state policy of extremely great significance that must be expounded in a comprehensive and most specific manner. On the basis of accelerating the development of production, all localities and peasants must optimally harvest their rice and subsidiary crops while minimizing loss and waste. Localities with a bumper or normal crop should educate and encourage the people to realistically economize grain and think of those localities facing shortages so they can actively contribute part of their grain to the state to help it satisfy the needs of the entire country while using the remainder most rationally and without waste.

Localities facing a grain shortage should accelerate production and satisfactorily exploit all available sources of grain, including rice and subsidiary crops. These localities should also pay attention to the daily meals of all households, especially needy families of fallen combatants, the war disabled, and soldiers, and manage most satisfactorily the stock of grain they have on hand. It is necessary to organize even more satisfactorily the procurement and transportation of subsidiary crops; solve the problem of processing and introducing these crops to the people's diet; and define policies to encourage the production, circulation, and consumption of subsidiary crops. Attention must be paid to improving the people's diet in a way that suits the status of grain production in each locality in order to reduce step-by-step the regulation of grain from other localities. Meanwhile, we must, at all costs, ensure the state's unified management and monopoly over grain trade.

We can also secure hundreds of thousands more metric tons of grain each year by harvesting, storing, procuring, and preserving rice satisfactorily and by delivering and transporting it swiftly; by managing the source of grain prudently both in terms of quantity and quality and without loss; by milling rice and processing subsidiary crops in such a way as to ensure the quality and rate of finished products, and optimally use their wastes to produce additional essential commodities; by distributing grain most judiciously and rationally; and by guiding the people in economizing on grain.

The campaign to economize grain must be carried out in combination with the struggle to resolutely safeguard state grain and collective grain against all forms of embezzlement, waste, exploitation, and theft. It is the responsibility of every person, sector, and echelon to strive to produce grain and support the development of grain production as well as to economize grain.

DISTRICT PARTY OFFICIAL PUNISHED FOR CORRUPTION

BK010922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 1 July]

[Text] NHAN DAN on page four today reports that the CPV Central Committee Secretariat has decided to dismiss the comrade secretary of the Dong Anh District party committee from the Hanoi municipal party committee for plotting with members of the district party committee's standing body to distribute imported motorcycles among themselves, using their authority and privilege. Regarding this negative phenomenon, NHAN DAN has published public viewpoints in its "Through the Reader's Letters" column.

PROVINCIAL SELF-CRITICISM ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Nghe Tinh

BK211430 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 86 p 2

[Text] To date more than half of the district party committees and one-third of the branches, sectors, and collectives in Nghe Tinh Province have reviewed their tasks. The review focused on the three contents of the first phase of the criticism and self-criticism drive -- speaking frankly, telling the truth, and discussing measures to overcome shortcomings. Party cadres and members worked in harmony with the people. So far, districts have carried out this task better than sectors, some of which have failed to meet the set requirements.

Many comrades have shown their strong impetus to overcome difficulties resolutely, enthusiastically work for the community, and maintain revolutionary ethics, while others have experienced notable shortcomings.

Regarding quality, some leading comrades showed their poor combat impetus; these degenerate cadres have led depraved lives -- drinking liquor, believing in fortune tellers, and neglecting their duties. Some of them have resorted to bureaucratism and failed to fulfill their tasks. Among the leading cadres, such negative phenomena as indulgence, rightism, and a lack of revolutionary vigilance are still prevalent.

In some districts, unanimity was not achieved between the standing bodies of the district party and people's committees, especially between secretaries and chairman of these committees, thereby creating disunity. The cause of this shortcoming was poor organization and a work system in which collective interests are neglected while those of individuals are upheld. In many places, cadres used their authority to buy construction materials and other items in greater quantities than they were entitled to. Some used state budget funds for unnecessary purchases. Many leading cadres illegally recruited their sons and daughters to work for state organizations. One leading district cadre recruited four or five relatives to work in a trade establishment.

Some 12 districts and 6 organizations used state budget funds to import hundreds of motorcycles and sold them to leading cadres at low prices (districts bought at least 11 motorcycles, some up to 30, while organizations purchased 32). Many heads of organizations were provided with state cars although they had their own motorcycles. Some cadres used checks drawn against their organizations to purchase vehicles, thus creating doubt among personnel of their organizations and the people as to whether they had used state money or their own in their purchases.

Regarding the policy on cadre-related tasks, some progress was achieved, although indulgence and unfair commendations and promotions remained prevalent. Departmentalism still exists in cadre-related tasks. Prevailing errors are negligence in improving the morality and quality of cadres and sluggishness in criticizing and preventing shortcomings. The fostering and using of women and young cadres as well as cadres with working-class backgrounds has not been carried out satisfactorily.

Prevailing errors in cadres' behavior include unrealistic thinking and lack of attention to the people. Many places could not firmly maintain collective leadership and unanimity in appraising various movements and cadres' performances. Some key cadres were guilty of such negative phenomena as bossism, subjectivism, individualism, and arbitrary changing of the collective's objectives.

Since the criticism and self-criticism drive, various districts and sectors have concentrated their efforts on overcoming immediate shortcomings. They are taking measures to suspend improper distribution of land for building houses; to promptly deal with irrational recruitment of personnel in state organizations and the buying of motorcycles and goods through privilege; to collect the balance of established prices on goods and materials previously sold at lower prices; to punish cadres flagrantly violating regulations; and to promptly improve the work system, manner of leadership, and party activities, especially at the chapter level.

The provincial party committee has decided to suspend from duty a district party committee secretary pending an investigation. It is considering a case of violation of discipline involving a deputy secretary and chairman of a district people's committee.

Quang Nam-Danang

BK221530 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jun 86 pp 3, 4

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Quang Nam-Danang Province party organization has conducted self-criticism and criticism.

Secretaries of subordinate party organizations, directors of the various establishments, and heads of commissions, sectors, and mass organizations in the province have made criticism of the provincial party committee.

Regarding revolutionary quality, the executive committee of the provincial party organization has, through the use of different measures and formats, forged, fostered, and enhanced the revolutionary quality of party cadres and members and people in the province, as well as their fighting spirit, their sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline, and their work conduct. Many party organizations have become firm and strong, and many party chapters have been made pure, firm, and strong. The majority of party cadres and members have strived selflessly to carry out revolutionary activities in the province and to perform their internationalist duty. Many comrades have upheld revolutionary quality and ethics, living and working for the ideals of communism and for the people's plentiful and happy life.

However, faced with the ever-demanding requirements of the revolution, a number of party cadres and members have failed to stand firm on their combat position of "making sacrifices all their life for the ideals of communism" and to sacrifice their personal interests for the common good. They have neglected their leadership responsibility, made no distinction between party members and nonparty members, and have even abetted illegal business operators in carrying out erroneous activities, thus adversely affecting the party's prestige. Some other comrades still remain irresolute in the difficult and fierce class struggle and the struggle between the two roads. While a tremendous fighting will, a thoroughly revolutionary spirit, and full consideration and all-out efforts for the benefit of the collective are needed in the hard and fierce struggle against nature, the struggle against the customs of small production, and the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, a number of comrades have, to a certain degree, maintained the workstyle of public functionaries and are reluctant to cope with difficulties and hardship and use new and complex methods to solve problems. Worse still, driven by the desire for personal gain, some comrades have misappropriated public property and spent more time looking after the interests of their families than working for the benefit of the collective and the common use.

The executive committee of the provincial party committee's standing body -- has forged unity and an identity of views; actively engaged in study and training activities; upheld their fighting will, the spirit of revolutionary offensive, and boldness in thought and action; and, together with the entire party, people, and armed forces in the province, contributed to overcoming obstacles and difficulties and achieving big successes in many fields. Members of the executive committee have made good efforts to effectively contribute to the committee's collective leadership.

However, in the economic field, the committee has been slow in studying and finding the conditions and methods as well as organizational and managerial forms for rapidly and correctly strengthening the state-run economic sector in order to have a basis for developing the economy in general and guiding the collectivized economy. It is because of this that a situation has arisen in which management has been lax not only concerning the state-run economy but also concerning industry, and handicrafts.

In directing the economy, the committee has been slow to realize the need for a renovated mechanism; and upon supervising the implementation of this policy, it has failed to develop a full understanding of the issue, to devise specific and clearcut work methods, and to accelerate the formation of a viable mechanism for the basic units and the general mechanism.

Regarding leadership, the provincial party committee has directed its leadership at economic activities; and thanks to this, many localities, sectors, and production and business units have made progress more evenly.

The style of leadership still reveals the following shortcomings:

The principle of democratic centralism has not been fully respected and executed, nor has it become a regular concern first of all of the duty members of the standing body. Leadership is often plagued by formalistic democracy, which is characterized by lack of reliance on the collective, arbitrariness, patriachalism, failure to heed the views of the lower echelons, dislike for opinions that conflict with one's own, and unwillingness to learn about shortcomings and difficulties.

The province party committee's standing body -- first of all the duty members of the standing body -- has not yet paid attention to developing and employing the organization, nor has it relied on the organization and staff organs to carry out work activities.

Developing its tradition of staying close to the people and the grassroots, the provincial party committee has assessed realities and set forth a number of guidelines and policies designed to promote production and stabilize the people's life. Nevertheless, it has failed to make party cadres and members fully realize that the strength of the party actually stems from its close relationship with the masses.

The committee has failed to truly care for the people's life, listen attentively to the feelings and aspirations of the masses, learn from the masses, and promptly resolve the difficulties encountered in production and life by the people, especially those in the mountainous areas and remote places.

Regarding the cadre policy, due to the absenc of planning, the work related to cadres has been running behind the immediate tasks and, therefore, it is not smooth and effective. Close guidance has not been provided for the recruitment and training of cadres, which has resulted in many negative phenomena. There are no policies designed to encourage cadres to further their study. No distinction has been clearly made between a good, dynamic workstyle and wheeling and dealing, or between opportunists and righteous persons; and consequently, face value takes precedence over true goodness. In many cases, cadres have been evaluated, promoted, or assigned without the views of the masses and the proposals of the basic units having been taken into consideration.

Cadres hve not been employed rationally. In many cases, cadres are not assigned according to their professional specialities; and in some instances, assignments are irrational altogether.

The nomination of key cadres at the various levels does not ensure succession and continuity. Efforts have not been concentrated on satisfactorily employing the contingent of scientific-technological cadres. The distribution and circulation sectors, especially the foreign trade sectors, have not yet been reinforced with fully capable and qualified cadres.

The policy for women cadres has not been carried out scrupulously; and in many cases, promotions and assignments are given only to meet the slot requirements. Care has not yet been taken to train and foster women cadres and create conditions for them to fulfill their tasks.

Good care has not yet been given to the living conditions and health of cadres, especially the retirees. No policies and systems have been established for cadres at the grassroots level and cadres serving in the mountainous areas. There are still no policies to ensure the conditions for cadres, especially key cadres and chief specialists, to perform their duties.

The provincial party committee has set forth measures designed to remedy shortcomings. Priority is given to accelerating the development of production, overcoming obstacles and bottlenecks in distribution and circulation, stabilizing the people's life, and satisfactorily guiding the province-wide self-criticism and criticism drive.

The provincial party committee, especially its standing body, will strengthen leadership over party building work. Between now and the party organization's 14th congress, a conference will be held to discuss party building work, assess the actual situation of the party organization, and adopt specific and suitable orientations and measures for this work. Efforts will also be made to consolidate the organization of the provincial party committee's staff organs and to establish their operational rules.

Between now and the congress, urgent efforts will be made to nominate fully qualified cadres to key positions in important socioeconomic sectors under the new mechanism of management in order to create the basis for formation of the future party committee echelons.

It is necessary to strictly observe the provincial party committee's work statutes, the systems and principles of activities, work procedures -- especially the principle of democratic centralism and the principle of collective leadership and individual responsibility -- the system of making visits to the basic units, and the system by which the party committee's standing body will periodically meet with each committee member to hear him report on the situation and make suggestions about operational policies so that any erroneous manifestations can be prevented and checked in good time. A system will be established for the standing body and party committee echelons to meet retired cadres, the people, and grassroots-level cadres. In implementing the resolution of the provincial party organization's 13th congress, a political day will be observed every month.

It is necessary to finish resolving cases involving the erroneous practices of some provincial party committee members and some other key cadres in acquiring houses and vehicles and buying imported goods. Disciplinary measures must be meted out strictly and justly in accordance with the procedures and principles set forth by the party Central Committee.

After finishing with these cases, each locality must file a report to its own party organization's executive committee and the provincial party committee's standing body.

Once every 3 months, arrangements must be made for provincial party committee members to study new viewpoints and policies as well as new issues so they can improve their awareness and knowledge, both in theory and in practice.

After making self-criticism and criticism, each member of the provincial party committee will go back to the party chapter where he works and make self-criticism and hear constructive suggestions from party members.

The provincial people's committee is entrusted with establishing the criteria and systems for using houses, means of transportation, and gasoline and oil, and other systems, and with supervising their observation province-wide to ensure the practice of thrift.

The provincial party committee's standing body will guide the provincial party organization congress agenda preparation commission and the various localities and sectors in making plans from the grassroots level up, and will guide implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and the various resolutions of the Political Bureau in order to encourage the development of production and stabilize the people's life.

It is necessary to promote a healthy and pure lifestyle among party cadres and members. Members of provincial party committees will publicly announce in the party chapters where they work all their and their families sources of income. An end must be put to bribery and the giving of gifts, including the payment of bonuses that inconsistent with the established system.

Lang Son

BK200957 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The party committees of all districts and towns in Lang Son Province and nearly all the party committees of various sectors in the province and half of the party members in rural areas have conducted the first stage of self-criticism and criticism. Nearly all district party committees in the province have implemented the guidelines of clearly pointing out good points and pointing out all the shortcomings of each person. Some of the key leading cadres in districts have sincerely admitted their shortcomings and have taken remedial action. They have thus regained the confidence of other cadres and the people.

The vice chairman in charge of finance and trade of Huu Lung District is a qualified and good cadre. He made the mistake of using more housing space than authorized and of employing his wife, children, and other relatives in state agencies against the prescribed policies and regulations. After criticism, he sincerely admitted his mistakes, returned the land to the state, and brought his wife and five children back to the countryside.

The party committee of Van Quan District has publicly exposed its shortcomings and those of the leadership, and has simultaneously informed the people of the corrective action.

In Van Lang District, following self-criticism and criticism, three of the village party organizations have reelected their executive committees, appointed 40 more members of the party committees and chapters, and replaced old, weak, or incompetent cadres.

The Standing Committee of the Lang Son provincial party committee held a conference of all district and town party secretaries to draw upon the experiences in the first stage of self-criticism and criticism and commended Van Lang and Huu Lung districts.

The provincial party committee has directed the rural party organizations to focus on controlling implementation of the agricultural cooperativization policy, opposing misappropriation of land and rice fields, and forest destruction, and on fulfilling tax obligations by delivering agricultural and forest products to the state.

The party organizations in the border area should control the implementation of border defense regulations and oppose the trade of psychological warfare goods. The party organizations of cities and towns should examine implementation of the market management system and oppose speculation and smuggling.

Thach ha District

BK031452 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jun 86 p 3

[Thanh Phong's report: "Thach Ha Revisited -- Specific Actions"]

[Text] We visited Thach Ha District again after NHAN DAN had run a report citing the corrective measures taken by the local party committee following the self-criticism and criticism drive. Our cadres and the people want to know about the specific actions taken by the Thach Ha party organization and other party organizations that have performed self-criticism and criticism.

In these days of late June, Thach Ha has finished reaping its 5th-month spring rice; and now is the busiest period for grain procurement. Along with striving to meet the grain obligation quota of 8,000 metric tons and harvesting peanuts on 1,700 hectares, the district party committee is intensively guiding efforts to rapidly plant 7,000 hectares of summer-fall and early 10th-month rice on schedule and in accordance with technical criteria, and to prepare for putting 4,000 hectares under the main 10th-month rice. A lot of work is being done urgently.

Some people had worried that the replacement and reassignment of cadres and the disciplinary actions taken against a number of seriously errant cadres in the wake of the self-criticism and criticism drive would adversely affect the district's general activities.

During our fact-finding visit to Thach Ha, we found that, on the contrary, the district's situation has improved in all respects. The district party committee asserted that by conducting self-criticism and criticism satisfactorily and promptly correcting shortcomings it would win the masses' sympathy and trust and further increase the strength of the party organization, and that the specific actions taken would simply strengthen the people's confidence in the leadership of the district party committee.

The Thach Ha party organization corrected shortcomings in a very strict, straightforward, rational, and reasonable manner. All members of the district party and people's committees' standing bodies upheld a sense of responsibility befitting the communists. They struggled unyieldingly and fearlessly against shortcomings concerning the ethical quality, style of leadership, and cadre policy of each and every comrade, including the district party committee secretary and the district people's committee chairman; and after having conducted self-criticism, they took specific actions to correct these shortcomings. Shortcomings that could be corrected immediately were dealt with first; and a time schedule was established for dealing with those shortcomings that could not be corrected right away. All the corrective measures taken were announced to the public and reviewed by the higher echelons.

The district party committee secretary and the district people's committee vice chairman were removed from their positions as leaders of the district administration because their shortcomings had affected the party prestige; and two capable, well-trying, and trusted comrades were elected by the district party committee echelons and the district people's council to replace them in handling the district's affairs. The district people's committee chairman is a dynamic and dedicated cadre, but he displayed some manifestations of subjectivism, arbitrariness, and abuse of authority in his work. He immediately rectified a situation in which one of his children had been hired as a state employee not in accordance with the prescribed principles. For this shortcoming, he was cautioned before the district party organization's executive committee. The district party committee considered that the pressing immediate talks set forth in the wake of the political drive reflect the district chairman's realistic action of correcting shortcomings with practical deeds. The district people's committee rectified a number of shortcomings concerning organization and the work system and immediately corrected the errors of each cadre. It assessed the value of imported motorcycles that had been distributed among cadres at a cheap price, dealt with irregularities in the hiring of personnel and in the assignment of cadres, and reviewed the issuance of land grants and house building permits to ensure that established regulations are observed by both ordinary citizens and party committee members. A commission headed by the chief procurator of the district people's organ of control was set up to review the building of houses in Cay township; and it has examined each specific case and immediately suspended unauthorized construction work on houses. The unauthorized builders have been given a time limit to move and help in searching for their new homesites.

All the key cadres in Thach Ha District have been reviewed. The chief of the district material supply company has been dismissed, and the deputy chief of the committee for building the Bac Bang salt field and the manager of the district restaurant have been replaced. Action has been taken to consider, educate, and replace unqualified comrades in the departments of capital construction and labor. All those who were improperly recruited into the staff of the Bac Bang salt production installation and the frozen shrimp factory have been returned to their former localities or been transferred to other jobs under a contractual system. All other agencies, factories, and work sites have streamlined their machinery for more compactness in order to start work with higher productivity and effectiveness.

The corrective action taken by the district party committee received the people's support and had a good effect on the villages and cooperatives in the spirit of "pooling effort of both district authorities and primary installations to remedy shortcomings". The district party committee assigned cadres to the various party organizations of primary installations to lead self-criticism and criticism according to the three points of first stage. With the help of the party organizations and people, action was taken to detect, control, and confirm cases of wrongdoings. Two cooperative heads and one party member were replaced immediately and warning was served to the Thach Hoa village people's committee chairman who indulgently allocated 1,020 square meters to a person to build houses against the prescribed plan. The district party committee showed respect for the people's view and clarified all views and public opinions to meet these two requirements: If cadres and party members make mistakes, immediate corrective action must be taken; otherwise justification must be made to the people. Following the criticism drive, an action program was formulated to correct shortcomings and fulfill the political task. The mass movement in various primary installations developed satisfactorily. Before the self-criticism and criticism drive, the rates of production and product delivery were very low. Following the drive, as of 15 June 18 villages had completed their overall grain obligations and shifted their attention to the planting of summer-fall crops. In Thach My, Thach Kenh, Thach Phu, Bac Xuan (Thach Xuan), Dong Dai (Thach Dai) villages, the three tasks of harvesting the 5th-month spiring rice, fulfilling the grain obligations, and planting the summer-fall crop were linked together in order to facilitate labor distribution and ensure that production schedules were kept. Many primary installations producing fish, salt, shrimp, and squid have gained high profits and have accepted contracts for larger exports than those of previous years.

In meeting with the party secretaries, district chairman, retired cadres, some workers, and those wrongdoing comrades who had already voluntarily resigned from their leadership positions in the district, we found in all of them a brave attitude, looking squarely at the truth and sincerely correcting their mistakes in order to progress. A comrade in charge of the district people's committee told us: "The people are very good. Realities in Thach Ha show us that if cadres and party members sincerely admit their mistakes and resolutely and promptly correct them, the people inside and outside the agencies will forgive them easily and will become even more confident in them. Every criticism offers an occasion for clear self-examination in order to mature." Many Thach Ha District natives who are now on temporary duty out of the province and abroad or are performing their international duty in friendly countries have sent letters to Nghe Tinh Province to commend the steps taken by the Thach Ha District party committee, after they read the various reports published in NHAN DAN.

However, not everything has been satisfactorily settled here.

These achievements are only the beginning. The Thach Ha District party committee is continually trying to correct mistakes and shortcomings concerning ethics, quality, ability, cadre policies, organizations, and leadership. Excluding degenerate and deviant elements, all other party members "are speaking and acting in accordance with the party resolution."

Phu Khanh

BK040552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The standing body of the Phu Khanh provincial party committee has sent many party committee cadres and members to all localities and sectors in the province to follow up and direct the self-criticism and criticism among all party committee echelons in preparation for the convening of party organizations congresses at various levels prior to the national party congress.

To date, 9 of the 14 districts and cities in Phu Khanh have completed self-criticism and criticism among all party committee echelons and 5 districts have reviewed more than half of the party committee echelons. After conducting criticism and self-criticism, many localities have collected the constructive views contributed to key cadres by the masses.

Through this self-criticism drive, all party committee echelons have been able to understand more thoroughly various resolutions of the party Central Committee on economic development and the need to change the system of management as well as on the two strategic tasks in the present stage. Meanwhile, through criticism, many party committee echelons in Cam Ranh, Dien Khanh, Ninh Hoa, and (Xuong Hung) District and Nha Trang City have spontaneously returned seven motorcycles purchased at cheap prices. The Tuy Hoa District People's Committee chairman has also returned a plot of land he bought for building a house not in accordance with regulations.

Ninh Hoa and Son Hoa Districts have dealt with various cases involving corruption and the use of bonuses not in accordance with the system at some export corporations, thus recovering hundreds of thousands of dong.

AUSTRALIACABINET DECIDES ON SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

BK010949 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Australian Government has decided on sanctions it is prepared to implement against South Africa. A meeting of federal cabinet in Canberra decided on measures that the prime minister, Mr Hawke, will put to the Commonwealth meeting in London next week. The seven Commonwealth leaders will be discussing the report of the Commonwealth eminent persons group which has said the South African Government was not yet prepared to negotiate an end to apartheid. There has been no formal announcement of the Australian Cabinet decision but officials said it covered the second group of sanctions discussed by last year's Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

These measures include a ban on investment and reinvestment in South Africa, the cutting of air links with South Africa, and a ban on tourist promotion and agricultural exports from South Africa. The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the prime minister had the autonomy to act as he saw necessary at the London Commonwealth meeting.

PROTESTERS ARRESTED BY POLICE AT PINE GAP BASE

BK050750 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Police at Alice Springs in the Northern Territory had arrested eight protesters at the front gate of the joint Australian-American communications base at Pine Gap. The eight were arrested during an anti-American protest by the Alice Springs Peace Group. A spokesman for the group claimed that at one stage protesters had chained the gates of the base, stopping traffic for an hour and a half. He claimed that the protest was the start of what would be an 18-month long campaign to have Pine Gap closed. The spokesman claimed that the presence of the base made Alice Springs a nuclear target and also said that the base was a foreign spy facility.

HAWKE, KEATING MAKE STATEMENTS ON ECONOMY

BK041047 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The value of the Australian dollar on local currency markets increased today following strong statements on the economy by both the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the treasurer, Mr Keating. Speaking in Hobart, Mr Hawke urged foreign exchange market operators not to be swayed by stupid rumors such as the one spread yesterday suggesting that Mr Keating was about to resign. He said that instead of making negative judgments on the Australian dollar on the basis of rumors, foreign exchange dealers should wait for a tough August budget. Mr Hawke also criticized recent statements on the economy by some employers representatives. He said that if those business leaders had some sense of commitment and loyalty to Australia, then they recognized that the government was making a correct move. The prime minister added that Australia's economic performance was being hampered by the inefficient management of some companies.

[Begin Hawke recording] There are a lot of companies in this country where you got moribund management who are not accepting their responsibility they got and not seeking the opportunities that are there. And all of us would be much better off if they were taken over by more progressive and imaginative management. [end recording]

Mr Keating also moved to reassure financial markets about the dollar. The treasurer said the currency market should focus on the fundamental changes to the economy which the government was undertaking. He said the government was cutting spending, keeping interest rates up, and arguing for lower wage increases to adjust the economy to the trade problems.

[Begin Keating recording] We have this externally induced problem of wheat prices, wool prices, oil prices, coal prices all falling at once. In other words, a problem external to this country has (impacted upon) our products. Now, Australia must face the fact that that change has taken place. We might wish to wish it away. We might wish to say: Look, if we wait a bit longer the prices will pick up. But my view is that public policy cannot operate on that basis. We cannot hope something will turn up. We must make the internal adjustment. Now, as far as the prime minister and myself are concerned in this cabinet, we have never been more united and determined to make this fundamental adjustment. And we are making it in fiscal policy, we are making it in wage outcome, we are making it across the economy where it matters. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE SUPPORTS 'RAINBOW WARRIOR' RULING

HK070945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 7 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Monday that the arbitration ruling in his country's row with France over the bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior was "fair and just." Details were disclosed Monday of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's ruling to settle the dispute that erupted after French agents sank the nuclear protest vessel in Auckland Harbor a year ago this Thursday. Mr Lange told a hastily called news conference that the decision "specifically" met all four of Wellington's demands:

-- No "release to freedom" of the two French agents sentenced to 10-year prison terms in New Zealand for the bombing. Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain Mafart are to leave New Zealand on July 25 and spend at least three years on Hao Island, a forward base for French Nuclear testing in the Pacific.

-- The ruling requires a full apology to New Zealand from France for the bomb attack on the Rainbow Warrior in which one crewman died.

-- It requires France to pay New Zealand seven million U.S. dollars in compensation for the bombing of the ship, which was sunk as it was about to lead a new protest against French nuclear testing on Mururoa Atoll.

-- It meets Wellington's fourth requirement that "All the trade restraints places upon New Zealand by France be removed." France has placed what Mr Lange once called "petty restrictions" on New Zealand exports of items ranging from fruit to lambs brains.

Mr Lange said the ruling was "fair and just for New Zealand" and "will be acceptable" to his country.

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the agreement of the Rainbow Warrior case reached with France, including a report on the conditions accepted by the two sides, see the France section of the 7 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TOLENTINO, FOLLOWERS AGREE TO END UPRISING

Meet With Government Panel

HK071400 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- A coup attempt instigated by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos fizzled out here Monday as coup leader Arturo Tolentino held talks with government emissaries. Military leaders with Mr Tolentino want civilian supporters still in the hotel they seized Sunday to leave by 5:30 A.M. Tuesday (2130 GMT Monday) to give the officers a chance to discuss their options, Former Deputy Education minister Salvador Britannico told reporters after the two-hour meeting. The Tolentino troops will also dismantle barricades at the hotel he added.

Mr Tolentino had some 5,000 supporters, including 300 troops, with him when he barricaded himself into the smart Manila Hotel Sunday and proclaimed himself acting president with the blessing of Mr Marcos, now living in exile. But by late Monday his support had dwindled to about 30 soldiers and 100 civilians in and around the hotel lobby with some 4,000 civilian supporters milling around the park opposite, after President Corazon Aquino had given the rebels until 1:30 p.m. (0530 GMT) Tuesday to give up their "sorry adventure."

Four hours later, Mr Tolentino and several supporters, including three generals, left the hotel to meet with government emissaries at a nearby club. After Mr Tolentino's departure, troops that had been surrounding the hotel pulled back to trucks and armored cars at the side of the hotel, although some 400 policemen remained blocking a main road junction near the hotel.

As soon as Mr Tolentino left the hotel, his civilian supporters outside swarmed over the army vehicles, chanting "Marcos still" and "Tolentino, Tolentino," and urging the troops to withdraw, but got no response. Meanwhile supporters of Mr Tolentino circulated in the crowd, urging them to make a stand in the hotel. However, a spokesman for the Tolentino supporters, Gerardo Espina, had earlier admitted to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the coup had failed.

Asked why the expected popular support had not materialised, Mr Espina blamed the military cordon around the hotel. "And of course, it rained in the afternoon," he added.

Mr Tolentino said after the talks that nothing substantial had been discussed, because a Justice Ministry representative was missing from the government panel. "We started preliminary talks and we will meet again tomorrow," Mr Tolentino told reporters. Mr Britannico said it would "depend on the situation" whether Mr Tolentino and civilian rebel leaders returned to the hotel Monday.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had earlier offered amnesty to troops supporting Mr Tolentino, saying: "If the soldiers leave the hotel within 24 hours, no sedition charges will be filed against them." But he stressed that the amnesty offer applied only to the military. "The decision on what to do with Tolentino and the other civilian cohorts lies with President Aquino," he said.

Mrs Aquino had said Sunday that sedition charges would be filed against Mr Tolentino, who staged his coup bid while the president was visiting the heartland of the communist rebellion in the south.

The government moved to play down the affair from the beginning, with Mrs Aquino refusing to change her schedule and return from the south before Monday, and joking about 75-year-old Mr Tolentino's age and saying he would have to pay his own hotel bill.

She appeared calm and unruffled Monday as she announced her ultimatum, but stressed to reporters that there was "nothing to worry about" and that she would "exhaust every peaceful means to an early resolution of this problem."

The coup attempt never looked likely to match the popular revolt that ousted Mr Marcos and swept Mrs Aquino to power after a fraud-marred presidential election in February, which has officially won by Mr Marcos and Mr Tolentino.

Lieutenant Colonel Danilo Vanturina, who abandoned Mr Tolentino Monday, told reporters that he had gone to the hotel to support Mr Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos, former Marcos stalwarts who led the revolt that toppled him. He did not explain why they might need support. But Mr Ramos backed Mrs Aquino in the south Sunday while in Manila Mr Enrile firmly rejected Mr Tolentino's offer of the premiership and defense portfolio in his new government -- although not until several hours after the abortive coup began.

No violence was reported, except for the mauling by Marcos supporters of a local radio reporter and driver and assaults on suspected infiltrators.

Apart from traffic jams caused by the cordon set up within a one-kilometer (0.6-mile) radius of the hotel earlier in the day, Manilans went about their business as usual.

Schools near the hotel were closed in the afternoon, but this was because of the snarl-up in the area rather than fear of trouble, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said.

More Troops Return

HK071418 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayn in Tagalog 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Eighty-Nine soldiers who joined the loyalists at the oath taking of former Senator Tolentino yesterday have returned to their headquarters in Camp Olivas in Pampanga. This was learned from Brigadier General Romeo David, Regional Unified Command 2 chief.

Gen David said two more officers and nine enlisted men from Camp Olivas are still at Manila Hotel, where Tolentino and his supporters continue to hold out. David identified the two officers still at the hotel as (Colonel Reynaldo Cabawagan), assistant chief of staff for civil relations, and Captain (Frederico Cacho).

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Manila declared his country's continued support for the Aquino government and condemned Tolentino's act to topple the Government of the Philippines. The declaration was made by Alan Groghan, press officer of the U.S. Embassy, in an interview with newsmen. Groghan added that the United States may provide Tolentino asylum.

At the same time, an embassy spokesman said that the Soviet Union maintains a policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of any country.

Tolentino To Vacate Hotel

HK072352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Arturo Tolentino and the holed-up Marcos loyalists, including military generals and troops, agreed last night to end their uprising and attempt to form a new government. Tolentino, who still considers himself president, agreed to vacate the Manila Hotel, which they had occupied for the past 2 days as the seat of the Tolentino government. Tolentino and his followers began pulling out of the Manila Hotel early today [8 July]. The more than 100 soldiers backing Tolentino have also agreed to pull out and return to their units.

The agreement to end the attempted coup peacefully was forged in negotiations between the leaders of the loyalists and a government panel by Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ilete. The decision to end the rebellion was announced by Tolentino after meeting with government representatives at the nearby Army and Navy Club. It was not immediately known what actions the government will take against Tolentino, but it was understood from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that no retaliatory moves will be taken against them members of the military who joined Tolentino.

The end of the loyalists' rebellion followed President Aquino's appeal to end their open defiance of the new government and vacate the government-owned building. She gave them 24 hours to do so. The president issued the deadline even as she directed Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez to study the case of Former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino and those who joined him in such an act of disloyalty and defiance. The president also directed Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos to investigate the extent of the military's involvement. She assured the Marcos loyalists holed up in the hotel never posed the slightest threat to the present government.

[Begin Aquino recording] I want to appeal to the people who have holed up in the hotel to end this and come out within 24 hours. No one has been hurt, and the public has not suffered that much inconvenience. An early and favorable response to this appeal will be taken greatly in their favor.

While moderation will remain the yardstick of our response, let me say now, however, that an incident like this will not be allowed to happen again. I have told my chief of staff and my minister of defense to make sure of this. There will be closer monitoring of loyalist and other similarly subversive activities from now on.

I was gratified to see on my way to the office this morning that the people have gone about their business as usual. The people have made the wisest response to the situation, to ignore what (?is in fact) a desperate attempt to attract attention and sympathy to a forlorn cause.

I should like to end by repeating my assurance that everything is under control. I ask our people not to march to the hotel, as many of them have signalled the intention to. This is not an occasion for a demonstration of people power. The incident is small, and there is no threat to their democracy. Please try to keep a cool head. I thank you, and may God bless all of you. [end recording]

Upon receiving the directive of the president, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez created an ad hoc committee to gather evidence against former member of parliament Arturo Tolentino and his group.

The ad hoc committee is composed of justice deputy minister (Silvestre Gelud) III, chief state prosecutor (Artemio Docero), and representatives from the judge advocate general's office, the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command, and Manila fiscal (Jose Flaminiano).

[Begin Gonzalez recording] What we have done is to [word indistinct] call a meeting of the head of the national prosecution service, the city fiscal of Manila, the representative of the judge advocate general's office, and also a representative of the military, and I presented the situation to them, and ordered the gathering of evidence, and as soon as the evidence (?is in), then we will have our way, and if we find that there exists a case for whatever offense, whether it be for sedition or rebellion, as the case may be, then we will appoint a prosecution team and file the corresponding charges before the fiscal's office. [end recording]

Following this development, the tension gripping the areas around the Manila Hotel started easing up. Classes in all schools within 1 kilometer radius of the Manila Hotel and Malacanang and the university belt in Manila are expected to resume today. They were suspended yesterday afternoon in view of the confused situation and trouble spawned by the Tolentino uprising. Those schools included the (Balantasa ng Maynila), Manila High School, Mapua Institute of Technology, Lyceum of the Philippines, and San Juan [words indistinct] Intramuros, and Central Escala University, University of the East, San Sebastian College, and Far Eastern University in the University area in downtown Manila. The Philippine Normal College on Taft Avenue also suspended classes in the afternoon.

Another reason for the suspension of classes was the heavy traffic generated by the closure of some major streets leading to malacanang and the Manila Hotel to secure the two areas from the so-called Marcos loyalists.

Over at Camp Olivas, military authorities yesterday relieved Lieutenant Colonel (Reynaldo Cabawagan) as regional civil military operations commander, for abandonment of post without authority from his superior. Colonel [words indistinct] (Mateus), PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander, issued the release order and immediately designated Lieutenant Colonel Constantino Castro as (Cabawagan's) replacement. (Mateus) said that (Cabawagan) led at least 94 military officers and enlisted men who Joined Marcos loyalist soldiers in securing the Manila Hotel where Arturo Tolentino took his oath as acting president of the Philippines last Sunday.

Meanwhile, one of two military officers from this camp who led a group of soldiers that joined Sunday's rally of the Marcos loyalists in Manila said their purpose was forestall the possible takeover by the communists of the government. The defectors are not Marcos loyalists, according to (Cabawagan), but they are dedicated and professional military officers and men who have pledged to offer their lives for the return to the constitutional form of government.

Marcos Denies Involvement

HK080008 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Deposed President Marcos yesterday said he had nothing to do with the attempted revolt in Manila. However, Mr Marcos blamed the Aquino government for the situation.

At a news conference outside his residence in Honolulu, the ousted president also appealed to his countrymen to help in preventing bloodshed. He said the military should not be divided against communism, as the principal enemy is communism.

Referring to the coup attempt by former member of parliament Arturo Tolentino, the former President said he understands there are negotiations going on, and he hopes these would succeed.

Enrile, Ramos Meet Rebel Troops

HK080525 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Civilians and soldiers supporting presidential claimant Arturo Tolentino ended their rebellion at dawn today when they vacated Manila Hotel where they had holed up for 2 days.

The more than 100 rebel soldiers who were led by four generals left the hotel unnoticed. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told the rebel soldiers at a meeting later in Fort Bonifacio gymnasium that they will not be humiliated, punished, or embarrassed because there will be no retaliation against the rebel soldiers. [Enrile Recording indistinct]

For his part, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos told the rebel soldiers that it is important to keep the Armed Forces united in the fight against communist insurgents. He said what is important is that the new armed forces and all its supporters maintain their capability to prevail over all its enemies, specifically the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army. [Ramos recording indistinct]

Opposition MP on Tolentino

HK080529 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The self proclamation of former MP Tolentino was a unilateral act, according to former MP, now Con-comm [Constitutional Commission] member, Teodoro Natividad. Tolentino did not inform members of the opposition of his plan.

[Begin Natividad recording] The self proclamation of former MP Tolentino was never brought to us. We are still members of the opposition. We were never informed what prompted such a proclamation and if we were we would have objected to such a proclamation which would be interpreted or easily interpreted as attempted coup d'etat, because we are against a violence coup d'etat. As [the] opposition party, we are in favor legitimate election and a process that would restore constitutional government through the approval of the constitution. That is why we are in the Constitutional Commission, because we are drafting the Constitution to hasten the return to constitutionalism. [end recording]

Laurel on Marcos Role

HK080553 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said he believed that deposed President Marcos was behind the attempt to seize power in Manila. former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino took the presidential oath of office last Sunday, saying that he had been asked to do so by Marcos loyalists. He then took refuge with a cordon of soldiers in the Manila Hotel.

Laurel said he does not think Tolentino would proclaim himself as president without the consent of Mr Marcos. The vice president was interviewed in the U.S. television network ABC's Today in America program [words indistinct]

Government To Charge Leaders

HK080838 Hong Kong AFP in English 9828 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 8 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government is to file sedition charges against the leaders of a failed coup, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said Tuesday.

"That is our instruction" from President Corazon Aquino, the justice minister told reporters after emerging from closed-door talks with opposition leader Arturo Tolentino and his associates at Navy headquarters here.

He said the sedition charges would be "definitely finalized tomorrow."

The talks followed the surrender early Tuesday of the remaining 67 soldiers holding out in the Manila Hotel, where Mr Tolentino proclaimed himself acting president Sunday.

Mr Gonzales said the opposition leader and his followers were not under arrest and declined to say why the government agreed to hold talks with the rebels. Armed marines blocked the entrance of the building where the meeting was held.

Mr Gonzales has been named by Mrs Aquino to head a panel charged with preparing sedition charges against the leaders of the aborted coup.

The Gonzales panel includes representatives from the office of the president, the military and the police.

Both Mr Gonzales and Mr Tolentino, running mate of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in the disputed February election, refused to discuss what transpired during the meeting. "Ask Gonzales," Mr Tolentino told reporters.

Mr Tolentino was accompanied to the meeting by several supporters, including former Deputy Minister of Education Salvador Britanico, former MP Rafael Recto, and two brigadier generals, Jaime Echeverria and Antonio Palafox.

Mr Britanico said the talks would focus on "issues confronting the country and the events in the last few days."

Asked if there would be any discussion of dropping charges, he said: "We are asking that justice be done. We are going to talk about what is best for the country."

Mr. Tolentino and his followers immediately climbed into their own limousines after emerging from the talks. It was not known where they are going.

Military and civilian supporters of Mr. Tolentino abandoned the Manila Hotel early Tuesday. Government troops immediately sealed the hotel and bomb disposal experts moved in to check the premises.

A spokesman said a basket full of home-made petrol bombs had been found.

Government troops who had been standing by near the hotel during the rebellion had left Tuesday and traffic was flowing normally at a nearby major road junction which had been sealed off Monday and overnight.

The 67 rebel troops, 58 enlisted men and nine officers, who had been holed up in the hotel since it was seized by Mr. Tolentino Sunday, handed over their weapons to government forces at the hotel.

They then went to report to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos at army headquarters. Gen. Ramos stressed to reporters that he was carrying out a "processing" operation and that it was not a surrender.

Asked how the military would deal with the rebels, Gen. Ramos told reporters the military would allow the political branch to deal with both the civilian and military coup leaders because "it's a political problem."

Marcos Supporters Dispersed

HK080952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 8 (AFP) -- Riot police used truncheons Tuesday to disperse some 300 supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos near a hotel where they staged an abortive coup Sunday, police said.

One man was arrested after he threw a stone at a police colonel but missed, police said. There were no reports of injuries.

The demonstrators fled to side-streets after being scattered from a park fronting the hotel by riot police wielding truncheons, where they continued to flash "V" for victory signs to passers-by, eyewitnesses said.

Arturo Tolentino, running mate of Mr Marcos in a fraud-marred February election followed by a peaceful revolt which installed Corazon Aquino as president, he declared himself acting president at the hotel Sunday.

Mr Tolentino and military and civilian followers occupied the hotel for two days before leaving early Tuesday after talks with government leaders.

Several supporters who said they did not believe that Mr Tolentino had left had been hanging around the hotel since morning, insisting that they be allowed to enter and see their "president."

They were kept off by police who said they had orders to prevent looting at the hotel. The hotel management said the occupation had left them facing a bill of half a million dollars in lost revenue and damage.

Tolentino supporters had looted the luxury building of expensive silverware, chinaware and wines, the management added.

REPORTAGE ON VICE PRESIDENT LAUREL'S VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on the visit to Spain By Salvador Laurel, vice president and foreign minister, including coverage of his talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the Spain section of the 7 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AQUINO ACCEPTS INVITATION OF VISIT U.S. 17 SEP

HK0404322 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino has accepted the invitation by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to visit the United States on September 17. The acceptance of the invitation was announced by information Minister Teodoro Locsin. Locsin also said President Aquino expects to address a joint session of the U.S. Congress at the invitation of House Speaker Tip O'Neil. Mrs Aquino will also visit several U.S. cities.

ENRILE, DIOKNO CLASH ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

HK080817 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Human Rights Commissioner Jose W. Diokno and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, perennial opponents on many issues, last Friday, clashed anew on the bases issue.

Diokno and Enrile, who did not agree on human rights and other issues during the Marcos regime, were guests in a television talk show Friday night. They disagreed throughout the show on almost every aspect of the evening's topic, the bases issue.

Enrile said the United States could not possibly store nuclear weapons in its Clark and Subic bases because delivering the warheads and building the launching pads would be detected by both the Philippine military and the Soviet Union.

He also said the United States did not have to store such weapons in its Philippine bases because nuclear submarines could serve the same purpose.

Diokno believes otherwise.

There are "unquestionably" nuclear weapons in both U.S. bases, Diokno said, because these are major U.S. logistical terminals and "every war plane and ship that goes to these bases is nuclear capable."

Enrile proposed that the bases agreement be "redefined" to include "compulsion of inspection to determine that our society partner is not violating our good faith."

Diokno argued for the total abrogation of the agreement. He said the bases not only endangered the country but also violated its sovereignty.

Enrile countered that national sovereignty was "a dream and an illusion," unless the country was capable of repulsing foreign invasion, or both the U.S. and the Soviet Union guaranteed its neutrality.

AQUINO SPEAKS ON COUNTERINSURGENCY POLICY

HK050054 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 86 p 12

[By Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino pronounced yesterday her government's policy on counterinsurgency.

Speaking at the closing of two-day peace and order seminar jointly hosted by the Ministry of National Defense and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, President Aquino said her government will not tolerate torture by the military on apprehended insurgents.

Torture has no place in a democratic government and has "no justification in the accepted wisdom on counterinsurgency," the President said.

In stressing her point, the President cited a book given her by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. She quoted passages from the book which henceforth will comprise her government's policy on counterinsurgency.

"While there is a strong temptation in dealing with both terrorism and guerrilla actions for government forces to act outside the law; the excuses being that the process of law is too cumbersome, that the moral safeguards in the law are not designed for an insurgency, and that a terrorist deserves to be treated as an outlaw anyway, not only is this morally wrong but over a period will create more difficulties for a government than what it solves," she said.

The President quoted the book further: "A government which does not act in accordance with the law forfeits the right to be called a government and cannot expect its people to obey the law."

President Aquino reminded participants of the peace and order seminar at Camp Aguinaldo that the direct intervention of the people ousted a repressive dictator and restored democracy in the country.

She said she will not allow the gains obtained in the historical February revolution to be eroded by the same "errors and abuses" committed by the military in the past.

She said the past errors and abuses which also fueled rather than licked insurgency in the country must be reviewed in approaching the insurgency problems.

The February event has given the country a chance to start afresh and now, "we shall be working with a people who have affirmed their faith in the ways of peace and the promise of democracy," she said.

The president said, the battle for the hearts and minds of the people has virtually been won (by the government) and with the advantages gained it would be unforgivable if the government becomes a failure.

"We can only fail if the principles of democracy, justice, human rights and the rule of law for which our people have fought with such distinction, are betrayed," she said. "I will not let that happen."

The President said, "I stand at the head of this government that was installed by and for the people to make sure that the faith they have reposed in it is not betrayed."

President Aquino then asked the military and the national police, local government units and government agencies and instrumentalities to defend democracy in such a way that "enlarges rather than diminishes its meaning for the people."

NPA AMBUSH KILLS 10 SOLDIERS IN ILOCOS NORTE

HK040438 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Thirteen more people, including 10 army soldiers, were killed in separate armed attacks staged by NPA rebels during the past 48 hours. Nine others were wounded.

In Vintar, Ilocos Norte, NPA rebels ambushed soldiers belonging to the Charlie Company of the 50th Infantry Battalion, killing 10 of them and wounding 4 others. RUC [Regional Unified Command]-2 commander Brigadier General Manuel Ribo told newsmen that the soldiers were crossing the river in Sitio Barbarangit in Barangay Cabuyo and ambushed by some 60 heavily armed NPA rebels.

Gen Ribo identified the rebel attackers as belonging to the northern Luzon sector guerrilla front headed by Ignacio Capiogan. Ribo said that despite their difficulty to fire, some of the troopers were able to fire back. According to him, the group is operating in the hinterlands of Cagayan, Apayao and Ilocos Provinces.

[Begin Ribo recording, in progress] ...in the west, in the Apayao side and in western Cagayan, and they have now tried to move to the east to seek sanctuary and perhaps, since there is no such activities in the east, they feel they have that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Over in Mindanao, heavily armed dissidents rounded up 40 militiamen in Capatagan. Bigos, Davao del Sur and executed them in public. In a report to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Gen Fidel Ramos, Gen Romeo Recina said he immediately dispatched a troop to track down the rebels numbering some 200.

The militiamen were first disarmed by the rebels and later gunned down one after the other.

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